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FIRST EDITION.

MIDNIGHT.

HARRISBURG.

McClure-Gray Case.

A BILL AGREED UPON.

BILLS PASSED.

Allegheny Salt Company.

PROTECTING FISH.

Allegheny City Water Bonds.

RAILWAYS, BANKS, ETC.

Allegheny County Fee Bill

[Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.
HARRISBURG, February 20, 1872.

SENATE.

PROHIBITORY LIQUOR LAW.

Mr. RUTAN presented a petition from Beaver county, for a prohibitory liquor law.

BILL RECOMMITTED.

On motion of Mr. BRODHEAD, the bill repealing the obnoxious clause of the Milford and Matamoras act, which was reported affirmatively, was recommitted.

M'CLURE GRAY BILL.

Mr. BUCKALEW from the Conference Committee on the McClure-Gray bill, reported the refusal of the House Committee to accept the Senate bill, and moved that the Senate Committee insist upon its bill. Agreed to.

Subsequently Mr. BUCKALEW reported from the same committee the bill offered by himself on Friday last, as agreed to by the committee. The report was adopted.

This bill, as now agreed upon by both Houses, amends the act of 1859 by construing that the petition must be presented within ten days after the returns of a contested election, and effectually gives Gray three Republicans and McClure three Democrats, leaving the seventh member of the committee to be selected by lottery. The committee will be drawn to-morrow.

SENATE BILLS PASSED.

Incorporating the Allegheny Salt Company.

Changing the lines and location of Water street, Birmingham.

A supplement to an act relative to the opening and grading of Wylie avenue from Kirkpatrick street to Herron avenue, Pittsburgh.

A supplement for the Peoples' Insurance Company.

Incorporating the Pittsburgh Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

A supplement relative to the building of sewers in Birmingham borough.

Incorporating the Mutual Life Insurance Company of Pittsburgh.

A supplement for the Orphans' Asylum of Pittsburgh and Allegheny; changing the name of said corporation, limiting its annual income, and authorizing the Board of Managers to fill vacancies.

Authorizing Allegheny City to issue additional water bonds.

A supplement to an act authorizing power for the conversion of the common grounds of Allegheny City into public parks.

Providing for an equitable division of property between the Allegheny County Home and the Directors of the Poor of Allegheny City.

HOUSE BILLS PASSED.

Protecting fish in Chartiers creek, Allegheny and Washington counties, and Conequenessing creek, Butler county.

Amending the fee bill of Allegheny county, by putting the Prothonotary on a footing with the general fee bill of 1868 and the act of 1810, taxing officers, so far as his salaries and per centages are concerned.

Authorizing the Mount Washington School Board, of Allegheny county, to sell real estate and borrow money.

Enabling the Mount Albion sub-school district to borrow money.

Incorporating the Odd Fellows Savings Bank of Pittsburgh.

Incorporating the Arsenal Bank of Pittsburgh.

A joint resolution from the House to adjourn the Legislature to-morrow till Wednesday, the 28th inst., was postponed till to-morrow.

Granting a site in the public grounds for a monument to the founders of the common school system.

ACADEMY OF ART AND DESIGN.

Mr. GRAHAM introduced a bill incorporating the Pittsburgh Academy of Art and Design.

HOUSE.

BILLS PASSED.

Authorizing the surrender of the Lawrenceville and Sharpsburg Plank Road to Pittsburgh.

Authorizing Oil City to provide water works and gas works and borrow money.

HOUSE BILLS PASSED ON FIRST READING.

Prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors in Monongahela City and Carroll township, Washington county.

Prohibiting the sale of liquors in North Versailles township, Allegheny county.

Establishing a ferry over the Ohio river at Shousetown.

Incorporating the Union Passenger Railway of Allegheny county.

Incorporating the Hollidaysburg & Bedford Narrow Gauge Railway Company.

Incorporating the Citizens' Passenger Railway Company of Pittsburgh.

LAID OVER.

The bill repealing the fourth section of the Milford & Matamoras Railroad act of 1870, which section takes ten thousand dollars annually out of the Treasury, was laid over by a vote of 47 to 38.

SENATE BILLS PASSED ON FIRST READING.

Conferring additional powers on the Pittsburgh and Castle Shannon Railroad Company.

Incorporating the Pittsburgh & Norwood Railway Company with power *inter alia* to hold, sell and improve real estate, and mine minerals.

Amending the charter of the Westmoreland Coal Company; authorizing an increase of the capital stock and the purchase of real estate by the same.

THE FEE BILL.

The Allegheny delegation held a meeting this afternoon and modified the fee bill in the following principal items: The salary of Judges is increased one thousand dollars, instead of two thousand, to be paid by the county. The salary of County Commissioners, two thousand dollars; Sheriff, six thousand dollars; Prothonotary, six thousand dollars, District Attorney, four thousand dollars, with one-half of the forfeited recognizances; Clerk of Orphans' Court, two thousand five hundred dollars. The bill will pass the House with these amendments.

ADJOURNMENT.

The House passed a concurrent resolution adjourning the Legislature from tomorrow till Wednesday of next week, which will probably pass the Senate tomorrow.

M'CLURE GRAY CASE.

The House agreed to the report of the McClure-Gray Conference Committee. It is quite certain that the committee in this case will be drawn to-morrow. It is believed that the Republicans will select Messrs. White, Mumma and Fitch, and the Democrats Messrs. Buckalew, Davis, of Berks, and Dill, as the six members of this committee. The seventh member is chosen by lottery.

BAD WATER.

A report will be presented to the Legislature indicating the cause of the prevailing complaint in Harrisburg of the drinking water from the Susquehanna River. Instead of being drawn through a pipe extending several hundred feet into the river, it has for some time past been taken by the Water Works from the edge of the stream below the mouths of three filthy sewers. About seventy per cent. of the members of the Legislature, and nearly every other inhabitant of the city, have been suffering from this criminal negligence by those in charge of the water supply.

AN ACT, (introduced by Mr. Humphreys) TO PROTECT THE LABOR OF MINERS IN THE BITUMINOUS COAL REGIONS OF THIS COMMONWEALTH.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted, etc.*, That after the period of three months from the passage of this act any miner employed by an individual, firm, or corporation for the purpose of mining coal shall be entitled to receive from his employer, and failing to receive these to receive by due process of law, at such rates as may have been agreed upon between employer and employed, full and exact wages accruing to him for the mining of all sizes of merchantable coal so mined by him, whether the same shall exist in the form of nut or lump coal, and in the adjudication of such wages seventy-six pounds shall be deemed one bushel, and two thousand pounds net shall be deemed one ton of coal.

Provided, That the provisions of this act shall only apply to the counties of Allegheny, Lawrence, Beaver, Mercer, Westmoreland, Fayette and Washington.

SEC. 2. That at every bituminous coal mine in the aforesaid counties, where coal is mined by measurement, all cars filled by the miners or their laborers shall be uniform in capacity, and no car or cars shall enter the mine for a longer period than three months without being branded by the sealer of weights and measures of the county where the mine is located.

SEC. 3. That at every bituminous coal mine in the aforesaid counties the miners shall have a right to employ a competent person at their expense as a check weighman, who shall be permitted at all times to be present at the weighing of coal and shall have power to test scales, measures and determine the amount of nut or other merchantable coal screened if any at the works, and if any difference should exist between the owner of the mines or his representatives and the representative of the miners as to the amount of such merchantable coal mined during the week such difference shall be determined at the end of such week by three arbitrators, one chosen by each party, the the third man to be appointed by the two so chosen. The award of such arbitrators shall be final and conclusive as to all, and it shall be further duty of said check weighman to see that all merchantable coal is correctly credited to the miner and keep a correct account thereof. When differences arise between the check weighman and the agent or owners of the mines as to the capacity or correctness of the scales or cars used, the same shall be referred to the sealer of weights and measures of the county where the mine is located, whose duty it shall be to regulate the same at once.

SEC. 4. Any owner or agent of a mine in the aforesaid counties fraudulently evading the provisions of this act shall be held and be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not less than one hundred dollars and imprisonment in the county jail for not less than thirty days for each offence.

CINCINNATI.

Ohio River Improvement Convention.

CINCINNATI, February 20.—The Ohio River Improvement Convention met this morning at College Hall, and effected a temporary organization by choosing Thos. J. Power, of Pennsylvania, temporary Chairman, and Captain J. P. Gautmyer as Secretary. Committees on credentials and organization were appointed. Letters were received from Senator Morton, Secretary Belknap, Governor Boreman, of West Virginia, Governor Baker of Indiana, Simon Cameron, of Pennsylvania, General Humphreys, of the U. S. Engineers, expressing regret that they could not be present at the meeting. The meeting will organize permanently at two o'clock this afternoon.

Afternoon Session.—The Ohio River Improvement Convention this afternoon organized permanently by the election of the following: President—Hon. Jesse D. Bright, of Kentucky. Vice Presidents—John W. Chalfant, of Pennsylvania; Hon. J. M Camden, of West Virginia; Capt. R H. Woolfolk, of Louisville; Thos. W. Means, of Hanging Rock, Ohio; Jas. Howard, of Indiana; and T. J. Shannon, of Illinois. Secretaries—Capt. J. P. Gautmeyer, of Cincinnati; Isaac Smith, of West Virginia; and Colonel John Todd, of Kentucky.

Hon. Jesse D. Bright, upon taking the chair, made a speech, in which he alluded to a proposition made twenty years ago by Commodore Ellet, to dam the rivers that unite at Pittsburgh with the Ohio, so that the water might be reserved to feed the river and make it navigable in dry seasons. He said the proposition was then regarded as ridiculous.

After the address various standing committees were appointed. Col. Wm. E. Morrill, Government engineer in charge of the improvement of the Ohio, delivered an address.

Col. Morrill said the plan for the improvement of the Ohio was about the same as that of foreign rivers. Owing to a less dense population the same perfection was not attainable in this country. The Ellet plan of draining the Allegheny and Monongahela met with favor from the engineers who had investigated it.

Mr. Roberts estimated the cost of this plan at fifty millions, not including incidental damages. He said locks and dams were only practicable for the upper end of the river Chutes could be made in these dams to allow coal boats to pass. This plan would be impracticable below the falls at Louisville. Wing dams would answer there. Single chute dams could be made at thirty-four thousand dollars each, while dams on the upper Ohio would cost about $15,000 each. He was in favor of continuing the present plan of improvement, that is, of damming one channel at the island, and wing dams on bars. For lack of money he would not be able to do much on the Ohio river this year. Dredging he would resort to only in the upper part of the river. Elsewhere he would leave that work to the current. He was in favor of extending the jurisdiction of the Light House Board to the western rivers.

ST. LOUIS.

Republican Primaries.

ST. LOUIS, February 20.—The resolutions adopted at the Republican primaries last night oppose any and all movements or measures hostile to Republican principles or the National Republican Convention, and pledge support to the nominees of the National Convention. The delegates embrace some of the most prominent Republicans in the city. Among them are the Hon. H. T. Blow, ex-Governor Fletcher, ex-Lieutenant Governor Stanard, Judge Clever, Judge Breckenridge, ex Mayor Chauncey, J. Filley, Hon. George P. Strong, and others of standing and influence.

BRIBERY IN KANSAS.

The *Democrat's* Topeka (Kansas) special says the Ritter investigating committee will probably report on Friday. At the session last night, Honest Billy Spriggs, formerly State Treasurer, swore that the County Treasurer of Leavenworth county told him he had spent $20,000 cash on the election of Caldwell on the promise of the latter to recompense him; also that Frank Denning, another member of the ring, told him he paid two thousand dollars to the County Treasurer of Newawha county, for the two votes of that county; further, that he was asked by one of Caldwell's rings to collect one thousand dollars from a member in southern Kansas, who had failed to vote after getting his money. It seems that the money was paid back to one Carson, then agent of the *Democrat and Standard*, and he never turned it over to Caldwell. Carson has left the State, or is out of reach.

CALIFORNIA.

Died from Exposure.

SAN FRANCISCO, February 20.—Mr. Palmer, of New York, one of the block-aded passengers arriving here yesterday, died last night—the result of fatigue and exposure.

MINING TROUBLES.

The miners in the quartz mines in Grass Valley are making violent demonstrations against the introduction of single hand drills and Colpoys' machine. Two men, working under the new system in the Eureka mine, were shot at last night, one named McCluskey receiving a bullet in the neck.

—An association has been formed at Rockport, Ind., for the erection of a suitable monument over the grave of the mother of the late President Abraham Lincoln. Her grave is at that place.

UTAH.

The Snow Blockade.

SALT LAKE, February 19.—A dispatch to-night from Superintendent Clark, at Laramie, says the cars for the Japanese will be here to-morrow and the road opened. On the other hand, the telegraph reports the road badly blocked at several points. Authentic news is meagre. The most interesting matter about the subject is the recital of the passengers' experience of the snow blockade, their labor in shoveling snow day and night, frequently amid howling storms and bitter cold, their organizations to work and suffer to save women and children, their hardships and privations, their great peril, the opportune assistance from United States posts, &c. The story is all stranger than fiction. Some of the passengers still remain here sick with the fever, and two of them this afternoon are almost beyond possibility of recovery. All agree that there is much want and distress, but the statements differ as to the neglect or incompetency of the railroad officers. Well known and responsible parties report that the material and force of the road is inadequate, but that Superintendent Sickles and the officers under him at the front did everything in the power of mortal man, hesitating at no personal danger or sacrifice to help the passengers and open the road. A complimentary card to Mr. Sickles, but denouncing the directors of the Union Pacific Railroad, was sent hence to-day.

ADMISSION AS A STATE.

The convention for the admission of Utah met, but did nothing important. Judge Hayden, of Nevada, opposed the admission, and moved to adjourn *sine die*. Tom Fitch replied against adjournment, and finally obtained consent to speak to-morrow in favor of admission.

THE JAPANESE.

The Japanese Embassy hope to leave on Wednesday morning. Judge McKean, Major Powell, the explorer, and several other prominent gentlemen leave on the same train.

STATE ADMISSION CONVENTION.

SALT LAKE, February 20.—In the State Admission Convention to-day Tom Fitch read a long address in favor of the admission of Utah as a State. He said there was no safety for the Mormon people under a Territorial Government, and criticised the Federal judiciary. His language was more vindictive than reasonable. He took violent opposition to the course of Chief Justice McKean, in which the conservative members of the Convention express strong disapproval. But finally he denounced polygamy as being antagonistic to the spirit of the age in opposition to the moral sentiment of the people. The system was doomed, and must go down. It must be denounced before Utah can be admitted as a State. He advised the Mormons, and asked them to take the initiative and abolish the system. If they persisted in the offensive practices the experience of Navoo might be repeated here.

Elder Orson Pratt spoke of the despotism of the United States, and said the Territorial Government forced upon Utah unconstitutionally in 1850 did not now propose to ask Congress for rights as a State, but would demand them.

Judge Snow, late Territorial Attorney, opposed any concession to the Federal Government. He said polygamy was right. It was his right, the right of the Mormon people, and the right of their children; and if the Government would not recognize such rights, he would not recognize the Government. It was not his Government. It was evidently the sense of the Mormon members of the Convention not to yield polygamy or make any compromise for a State Government.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

—Samuel Sloan has been re-elected President of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

—Dr. John M. Covert, of Brooklyn, a Floridian, and formerly on Gen. Robert Lee's staff, died on Saturday.

—The Health Commissioner of Baltimore reported that the small-pox is epidemic and fearfully increasing.

—It is authoritatively announced that the printing of income tax blanks for the current year has commenced at Washington.

—A dispatch from Washington says it is understood that John W. Forney will be made Postmaster General in place of Cresswell.

—An Ottawa letter states that there is not a word of truth in the statement that a secret treaty was made between England and the Dominion.

—Dr. Tourjee has already received applications from over 8,000 singers for the grand jubilee chorus at Boston, the Handels Hayden Society heading the list.

—Baron Gerolt, late German Ambassador at Washington, has been given by the Emperor a liberal pension and a place in the Privy Council, with the title of Excellency.

—A destructive fire occurred at Worthington, Indiana, on Monday night. Eleven of the business houses on Main street were entirely destroyed, but most of the goods were saved.

—The nail and spike manufacturers of New England, who have been in consultation at New York for several days, adjourned, after advancing prices twenty-five cents per keg.

—At Jersey City the Grand Jury have found one hundred and ten indictments, most of which are against ringites in that city and in the county, for speculating with the public funds.

—The passengers who were recently blockaded on the Union Pacific, generally denounce the management of that road in the bitterest terms, and many have united in a card for publication.

—There is considerable excitement in Carrsville Ky., over the discovery of rich deposits of lead and other ores by a Memphis company which recently purchased mining land in that place.

—The engine house of the St. Paul & Sioux City Railroad, at Shakopee, Minn., was destroyed by fire on Monday night, together with six locomotives. The loss is heavy, partially insured.

—Last Friday night a negro named Jno Firt, confined in jail at Smithland, Ky., for stabbing another negro, hung himself in his cell with a rope. When discovered life was extinct. How he got the rope is not known.

—Thomas Bessenger, a German resident of Terre Haute, Ind., was found yesterday morning in the woods near that city, sitting upright on a log, with a bullet hole through his head, having apparently been dead about a week. He was undoubtedly murdered and placed in the position in which he was found.

—A Matamoras dispatch says that Tierno, commander of the revolutionists, has telegraphed to General Quiroga that he is moving on San Luis Potosi with twelve thousand men, and would take the city immediately. He says he will then proceed straight to the City of Mexico. The revolutionists defeated the forces of the Government in Sinaola on the 21st of January.

—The Convention at Charleston, West Virginia, is still engaged in discussing the finances. It is equally divided as to empowering the Legislature to make provision for the adjustment and payment to Virginia of a proportionate amount of the debt of Virginia prior to January, 1861. The Convention on Monday adjourned without coming to a vote. The stars and stripes tendered by a New Yorker were received and displayed on the walls of the Convention Hall.

—An apparent swindle under the head of the National Engineers' Gift Enterprise, has been ventilated by the Milwaukee press for a few days, and the President, Charles D. Smith, failing to make a satisfactory explanation as to the disposition of the funds, a number of the citizens whose names have been used as references have published cards disclaiming any connection with the concern, and regretting the use of their names to inaugurate the scheme.

—A horrible tragedy came to light on Monday morning in Clark county, two miles above new Albany, Indiana. A log house in which a German and his wife, named Bentley, resided was discovered to be burned to the ground, the debris having fallen into the cellar. The men making the discovery secured hooks and fished out of the cellar the legs and arms of Bentley and his wife; also, Bentley's skull. It is supposed they were murdered for money, as Bentley sold a large lot of bacon on Monday, and then burned the place to cover up the crime. The County Coroner and a large number of people from New Albany and Jeffersonville went to the scene.

SECOND EDITION.

FOUR O'CLOCK.

CONGRESS.

The Civil Service.

Diplomatic Appropriation Bill—Our Foreign Policy Considered—Satisfaction from Spain Demanded—The Sale of Arms Muddle.

WASHINGTON, February 20, 1872.

SENATE.

PROTEST.

Mr. FERRY (Mich.) presented a petition from the lumber merchants against the Chicago relief bill.

MISSISSIPPI RIVER BRIDGE.

Mr. HARLAN called up the bill to authorize the construction of a bridge near Clinton, Iowa.

Mr. CARPENTER offered an amendment, which was adopted, providing that the bridge shall not interfere with railroad bridges.

Other amendments were made, and the bill was passed.

THE MAILS.

Mr. COLE called up the bill providing for the transmission of Pacific mails during snow blockades.

THE SALE OF ARMS MUDDLE.

The bill went over and debate was resumed on the bill to investigate the sale of arms to the French.

Mr. SCHURZ addressed the Senate in reply to Mr. Conkling's speech of yesterday, charging the administration and the War Department with having violated the neutrality laws in permitting the sale of arms to agents of the French Government during the late Franco-German war. He said "the weakness of a cause is apt to disclose itself by the nature of the arguments in its support. When we hear a case advocated by insinuations and innuendoes, and by appeals to the motives of those who have taken the other side, we are very apt to suppose that there must be something wrong."

Speaking of the proposed investigation, he said an attempt had been made to suppress the investigation by cracking the party whip; but those who made that attempt grievously mistook the time and spirit of the people. The people could be no longer deceived by a misrepresentation of the motives of those who were fighting against corruption, when the motives were called in question. They knew that the motives of the French were of power, and were at least as open to suspicion as the motives of those who opposed them. Let me tell those gentlemen, said he, that we knew the road to patronage just as well as the others did, if we had chosen to walk it. The crack of the party whip has lost its power in these times. Mere party cant lies stale and nauseating in the ears of the people. I also think that the movement now spreading all over this land is a mere plot of politicians, you will soon discover your mistake. It is a reaction against cosy political morals and the spirit of jobbery which have been developed in times of war and great political excitement. It is an earnest uprising for honest and pure government. You cannot repress it by party discipline or by penal statutes. It may be a mere commotion to day. Undertake to resist it, and you will find it a great moral and political revolution to-morrow. Whatever others may do, he said, I have taken my lot. It is to this cause that my heart is devoted, and with this cause it will stand or fall.

Mr. MORTON said that the only new point in Mr. Schurz's speech was the passage quoted from the testimony of Lesesne, and insisted that the statements of Remington and the admissions of Mr. Schurz in his previous speech showed that the statements must be false. The Senator from Missouri had charged that an attempt had been made to stifle the proposed investigation by cracking the party whip; but every Senator and every person acquainted with the proceedings and the Senate knew that directly the reverse was true. Nobody had proposed to resist this inquiry. He had intended from the first to vote for it, and the resolution would have been passed without a word of debate had not the movers of the resolution forced debate on the Senate by insisting on the preamble. The Senator from Missouri had also asserted that the Senatorial debate had forced an investigation into the New York Custom House. That was also untrue.

Mr. MORTON said that on his side had voted for the investigation in New York, and their only offense was that they were not willing to organize a committee, a majority of which would have been enemies of the administration, and give them power to throw mud and smut on the President and his administration from that time to the next election. He (Morton) was independent enough to support an administration which could be assailed only on personal grounds by falsehood and calumny and abuse. The honest friends of the Republican party stood up in the Senate to defend it. They were called party henchmen. He cared not for the epithets of the Senator from Missouri (Schurz). The Senator talked about clinging to the skirts of power, but up to the time when he fell out with the administration that Senator had made quite as many recommendations and obtained as many appointments to office as he (Morton) had, and he had heard it stated that the Senator's personal difficulty with the administration had grown out of the removal of his friends from office.

Mr. SCHURZ said he would authorize the Senator (Morton) to tell everybody who told him so, that he lied.

Mr. MORTON was not convinced by that statement. The object of those who had forced this debate on the Senate was to draw these crowds to the Senate chamber, and to make capital against the Republican party. The whole affair was gotten up by a long previous arrangement. The charge is false from beginning to end, and the evidence brought to support it was trivial; but whether false or not, the majority were willing to have it investigated. The movers of the resolution, however, were determined to bring it before the country in advance of an investigation, because they knew that an investigation would amount to nothing. The subject of the Senator from Missouri (Schurz) was to separate the Germans from the Republican party and from the native citizens, in order to make them a balance of power. The Senator was attempting to revive Know Nothingism in its worst form.

Mr. SCHURZ said that no man in the country had more earnestly or steadily opposed the formation of any political organization based on separate nationalities.

Mr. MORTON said he must judge the Senator by his acts. He was responsible for the election of his Democratic colleague (Blair) to the Senate. Mr. Blair was Mr. Schurz's political offspring. [Laughter.]

Mr. BLAIR said he had been elected to the Senate, not by his colleague, but by the people of Missouri. His colleague, however, had endeavored to give the people an opportunity to have a fair election, and, of course, the Senator (Morton) did not like that.

Mr. MORTON said that was the pretense, but the election of Blair was the result of a coalition of certain Republicans with the Democrats and that coalition had not yet been dissolved.

Mr. Morton then charged that Schurz was staying in the Republican party for the purpose of defeating it, and read an extract from a speech made by him in Chicago, in which he said that if General Grant were renominated, he (Schurz) would not support him. The Senator had a right to leave the Republican party if he pleased, but he had no right to stay in it and attempt to defeat it.

Mr. SCHURZ asked whether he meant to say that those who were in favor of the renomination of Gen. Grant had no business in the Republican party?

Mr. MORTON said he did not. Those who were opposed to the renomination of the President had a right to express their opposition. But if he should be renominated, and if their love for the party and its principles were stronger than their personal hatred, they would submit. A man, however, who announced in advance that if the candidate most likely to be nominated should receive the nomination, he would not support him, placed himself in a questionable position in the party.

Mr. Morton continued at length, and read extracts from Blair's speeches to show that Schurz was guilty of what he had charged.

The Senate, without voting, adjourned.

The galleries were completely filled, and on motion of Mr. FENTON, ladies were allowed to occupy the cloak rooms.

HOUSE.

POLITICAL DISABILITIES REMOVED.

On motion of Mr. FINKELNBURG, a bill was passed removing political disabilities from Edward White, of St. Louis.

COMMITTEE CLERKS.

Consideration of the bill reported by Mr. Willard for the regulation and employment of committee clerks was resumed.

Mr. WOOD criticised the Civil Service Committee for not being able to report a measure of greater importance. He asked, Why was there so much distrust of public servants? The demoralization which existed in public life had not extended to private life. The President had the responsibility of selecting good men for office, which he should not shirk by casting it on Congress.

Mr. KERR opposed the bill, and thought it should be modified so as to make it come under the regulation of the House. If the bill was passed, it should include Customs and Internal Revenue Collectors.

Mr. HOLMAN supported the measure.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

While the bill was under discussion, Mr. WILLIARD, from the Select Committee on Civil Service, reported a bill providing that any member of Congress soliciting or recommending appointments, unless called on by the President or heads of departments, shall be deemed guilty of misdemeanor and fined from $100 to $1,000.

Considerable debate ensuing on making this a special order four weeks from Thursday, and from day to day till disposed of, Mr. WILLIARD withdrew the bill relative to clerks of committees and substituted this one instead for discussion in the morning hour.

Mr. BUTLER (Mass.) offered an amendment that all applications for office be placed in the hands of claim agents and middlemen around the capital.

The morning hour expired and the bill went over, and the House went into Committee of the Whole on the

DIPLOMATIC APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. SWANN, a member of the Committee on Appropriations, who had charge of the bill, made an hour's speech on it, in which he touched on various subjects: the Charpoening claim, defending the Postmaster General's course in regard to it; the Cataczay imbroglio, in which he sustained the State Department and the administration, and the danger of complications with England, Russia and Spain. He avowed himself ready to vote for a bill for a recognition of Cuban independence and for exacting satisfaction from Spain for its various outrages on American citizens. He said *war with Great Britain was a mere circumstance* compared with the late civil war, and that a invasion was an absurdity, and that in a maritime war we should take a dozen English vessels while they could not find one of ours. He criticised the composition of the American commission at Geneva, referring specially to Bancroft Davis as a clerk or subordinate of the State Department, instead of a commission being composed of men of the highest ability and reputation. He understood that it was Bancroft Davis who had presented the objectionable claims. He would support a bill for the construction of twenty iron clads, and would introduce such a bill himself if no one else did.

Mr. COX spoke in favor of abolishing all Central American missions except one, which should have charge of the whole business, which did not amount to much.

Mr. BANKS deprecated any attempt to abolish the Central or South American missions. It was most important, in view of the anxiety of the European powers to get possession of the Isthmus, that these missions should be maintained.

Mr. COX, in reply to the allusion of Mr. Banks, said that he had been first to raise his voice in favor of American commerce and to denounce the Alabama, Shenandoah and other privateers.

Mr. BANKS said that the Committee on Commerce and the Committee on Foreign Affairs had the subject of the maritime interest of the country under consideration, and if the gentlemen on the Democratic side would lend it their influence, he would promise them a measure which in ten years would re-establish the maritime interests of the United States.

After the debate was closed, the bill was read by clauses for amendment.

On motion of Mr. BROOKS, the mission to Japan was put among first class missions.

Mr. BROOKS also moved to abolish all but one of the Central American missions.

Messrs. BANKS and SWANN opposed the motion.

Without disposing of the bill the committee rose and the House adjourned.

THE CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, February 20, 1872.

WEATHER PROBABILITIES.

An area of low barometer will probably on Wednesday morning extend eastward over the Gulf States, with southerly winds and rainy weather on the coast, and north-east winds, veering to south-east, with threatening weather, in the South Atlantic States. The barometer in Canada move down the St. Lawrence valley with snow and rain; easterly winds veer to southwest, with cloudy weather in the Middle States on Wednesday morning and over New England during the afternoon, possibly with light rain. Dangerous winds are not anticipated for Tuesday night.

APPROPRIATIONS.

The House Committee on Appropriations appropriate $235,000 for West Point. About $100,000 is to be appropriated as prize money for the seamen and officers of the Kearsarge, the destroyer of the Alabama.

SUSPENDING TAX.

It is understood that the Commissioner of Internal Revenue will suspend the tax on canned fruits, syrups, &c., until Congress adjourns.

NOMINATION.

Forrest Porter has been nominated as Associate Justice of Arizona.

TENNESSEE.

Suit for False Imprisonment Decided.

MEMPHIS, February 20.—The suit of Fred. Breitzman against the St. Louis Packet Company for twenty-five thousand dollars for false imprisonment and malicious prosecution in 1869, was decided in the First Circuit Court to-day, by awarding Breitzman five thousand dollars.

GAMBLERS ARRESTED.

The municipal authorities having refused permission to gamblers to ply their vocation, the latter are nightly arrested and fined.

EXPOSITION.

NASHVILLE, February 20.—The managers of the Nashville Exposition have awarded the contract for enlarging the present exposition building, preparatory to opening it in May next. The building, when finished, will cover an area of 70,000 square feet. The exposition is intended to be national, and will be open to competition from all sections of our country. Everything will be done to make it more successful, if possible, than that of last year.

CHICAGO.

Contradiction.

CHICAGO, February 20.—James Remington, a conductor on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad, who is reported by dispatches form New York in the morning papers to have disappeared from the Fifth Avenue Hotel in that city on Friday last, telling his wife that he was going to a bank to draw some money, is in the city, where he resides, and has been, except in making his trips, for several months. The New York chap and his wife are evidently imposters.

—A woman named McMannis, living at Bellair, Ohio, while walking on the platform at a blast furnace in Benwood, near Wheeling, on Monday, stepped on a loose board and fell to the ground, a distance of twenty-five feet. She was carrying her little boy in her arms at the time the accident occurred. The woman was picked up for dead, but subsequently rallied a little. Her spine was so badly injured that she died the same night. The boy had his leg badly fractured.

FOREIGN.

Treaty of Washington.

Mr. Gladstone Explains—Oecumenical Council Convoked—The Bonapartist Conspiracy—The Mexican Revolution—Government Troops Routed.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE TREATY OF WASHINGTON.

NEW YORK, February 20.—The following is a cable dispatch to the *World*, dated London, 19th: In reply to a letter of inquiry addressed to him by me, Mr. Gladstone has written a long letter explaining in an extremely amicable manner the present position of Her Majesty's Government concerning the Treaty of Washington, and denying the utterance of offensive passages in his recent speeches in the House of Commons, as has been erroneously reported. In order to allay public excitement in England, I have furnished copies of Mr. Gladstone's letter to the press of London. It is now published in every journal of the kingdom, causing a profound sensation. In the House of Commons this evening Bouverie asked Mr. Gladstone if the letter addressed to the correspondent of the *World* was genuine, when Gladstone replied: "Yes, it is a reply to the letter asking for an explanation in regard to my speech."

LONDON, February 20.—In the House of Commons to-night Premier Gladstone replied to an inquiry as to the time when the American case on the Alabama claims was received. He admitted that a few copies reached England in December, but nearly all were sent to the Foreign Office, the diplomatic corps, and the arbitrators themselves. It was only in the vicinity of the 1st of February that the Cabinet was supplied with the document. When he first saw the case he thought it was an able argument in regard to the Alabama claims, but he was surprised to find that other important questions were introduced in it.

EXPLANATORY.

LONDON, February 20.—The announcement on Sunday of the killing of an American named Miner by a workingman proves to have been a mistake. It appears that Miner himself was the murderer. He was formerly a surgeon in the United States army. It is believed the prisoner is insane. Mr. J. Munn, United States Vice Consul General at London, will attend the trial of the prisoner, and see that his interests are properly protected.

VICEROY OF INDIA.

It is reported that Viscount Lonck, Governor General of Canada from 1861 to 1868, will be appointed Viceroy of India, to fill the vacancy caused by the assassination of the Earl of Mayo.

STRIKE.

The workmen in the employ of Bass & Co. and Allsop & Sons, well-known brewers, have struck work.

ANOTHER FRENCH CABLE.

LONDON, February 20.—The *Times* says the companies operating cables between Europe and America have agreed on a basis whereby the French company will construct another cable. The article hints that a modification of the present tariff on cable dispatches may be expected.

COURT CIRCULAR.

LONDON, February 20.—A court circular announces that the Prince of Wales intends to go to Yarmouth to recuperate. It also gives some particulars as to the order of the Royal procession on the 27th instant.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

The *Times* to-day, in an article on the Alabama claims controversy, says, "Our relations with the United States are such that nothing should be done to lessen the authority of the Government." The *Times* hopes, though faintly, that the American cabinet will yield to public opinion.

THE RESOLUTION OF CENSURE.

In a division on the resolution of censure last night, one hundred and thirty Liberal members voted against the Government.

STRIKE.

The journeymen in the ship yards of Yarrow, on the Tyne, to the number of 3,000, have struck work.

MEXICO.

GOVERNMENT TROOPS ROUTED.

MATAMORAS, February 20.—The Government troops under General Hasquira, Governor of Sinaola, were routed in that State by Gen. Mesquese, with a loss of four pieces of artillery.

Generals Guerra and Narrajo, with 8,000 revolutionists, attacked the city of San Louis Potosi on the 16th inst., driving the Government forces within their barricades and cutting off reinforcements and supplies.

SPECIE.

A conducta with a million and a half dollars reached the frontier near Camargo yesterday, guarded by five hundred revolutionists from Zacatecas. This is the first specie gotten out since the commencement of the revolution, four months ago.

ITALY.

MADAME RISTORI INJURED.

FLORENCE, February 20.—The injuries to Madame Ristori, the well-known tragedienne, by a recent railway accident near Perugay, were more serious that was at first supposed. In addition to flesh bruises, Ristori sustained a fracture of the knee pan, which will render her unable to attend to her professional duties for a long time.

ŒCUMENICAL COUNCIL CONVOKED.

ROME, February 20.—It is reported that on Sunday last the Pope signed a decree convoking the Œcumenical Council, the place of meeting to be either in the Island of Malta or in Tyrol, as shall hereafter be determined, and when the Council meets the Pope will leave Rome.

FRANCE.

THE BONAPARTIST CONSPIRACY.

PARIS, February 20.—There is much excitement here over the discovery of the last Bonapartist conspiracy. That there is some truth in the report of its existence is proved by the extraordinary precautions taken by the Government there as well as in the northern departments. In this city and at Versailles the police force on duty has been doubled, and the troops have received orders to remain at their barracks ready for action.

AUSTRIA.

COMPULSORY ELECTORAL BILL PASSED.

VIENNA, February 20.—The Reichsrath, by a two thirds majority, has passed the compulsory electoral bill, which makes important changes in the political system of the provinces, and is intended to bind them closer to the crown.

BY MAIL.

GEN. NUTHALL, of the Looshai Expedition, reports that 207 Munipore convicts, some of whom had been prisoners for 30 years, had escaped to his camp from Looshai.

THE whole of the Mohmamed Khel Waziris, a tribe dwelling on the British Indian frontier, and who had been in open hostility to the Indian Government, have surrendered unconditionally to Major Munro, the British Government Commissioner of the Derajat.

THE late Viceroy of India was at Rangoon a short time before his assassination. He arrived in that Burmese city on the 28th ult., and was enthusiastically received. He held a reception, and distributed gold medals and necklaces among the principal nobles and native gentlemen. He left on the 3d inst. for Fort Blair, where he was assassinated.

THE third Council of War in France has sentenced Ollivier Pain, the Secretary of Paschal Grousset, to transportation within a fortified place, and Bodeau and Secondignei, the latter a journalist, to simple transportation. Leroy was also sentenced to ten years' hard labor, but managed to effect his escape at the moment when judgment was about to be delivered.

DURING the visit of the Emperor of Brazil to England, Mr. Kitto, of Bristol, submitted to his Majesty a scheme for the colonization of a portion of Southern Brazil. Mr. Kitto has now received instructions from the Brazilian Minister of Agriculture, Commerce and Public Works to send out some person to Rio de Janeiro with authority to close the contract, and select the lands to be reserved for colonization. One thousand two hundred and fifty square miles are to be first taken up, and it is proposed to send out 10,000 emigrants annually, the port of embarkation being Bristol.

THE address presented to The O'Donoughue, asking him to resign his seat, is prefaced by a statement that, after its publication, he is no longer morally entitled to speak or act as a member from Tralee,

DAILY GAZETTE.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

GAZETTE BUILDING:
Corner of Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 21, 1872.

☞ HEADQUARTERS REPUBLICAN STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

PHILADELPHIA, February 5, 1872.

In pursuance of the resolution of the REPUBLICAN STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE, adopted at Harrisburg Jan. 18, 1872, a REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION, composed of Delegates from each Senatorial and Representative District in the number to which such District is entitled in the Legislature, will meet in the Hall of the House of Representatives, at Harrisburg, at 12 o'clock, noon, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of April, A. D., 1872, to nominate candidates for Governor, Judge of the Supreme Court, Auditor General (should the Legislature provide for the choice of one by the people), and an Electoral Ticket, and also to elect Senatorial and Representative Delegates to represent this State in the REPUBLICAN NATIONAL CONVENTION, to be held in Philadelphia, June 5, 1872.

RUSSELL ERRETT, Chairman.

WM. ELLIOTT,
D. F. HOUSTON,
EZRA LUKENS,
P. M. LYTLE. } Secretaries.

BONDS at Frankfort 95¾.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 44½f.

GOLD closed in New York on yesterday at 110¼@110¾.

THE press of the State is very generally in favor of striking the word "white" out of the Constitution and the man White out of the Senate.

WE print this morning a very important bill, which has been introduced in the Senate by the Hon. Miles S. Humphreys, under the title of "An Act to protect the labor of miners in the bituminous coal regions of this commonwealth." The attention of all interested is called to the bill.

BOTH BRANCHES of the Legislature have adopted the Billingfelt bill, authorizing the drawing of a committee on the Gray-McClure contested election case. We shall now have the facts with reference to the alleged fraud. If it shall turn out that Col. Gray was elected by fraudulent votes, and that none such were cast for McClure, then the latter should have the seat.

A RUMOR which appears to be authentic states that Col. Forney will succeed Post Master General Creswell in a short time. This does not look as though he was still crying "halt." What is to become of the "Quadrilateral," which was to compass the defeat of General Grant? Poor luminary, you have been led by the nose. Your "vanity will yet be the death of you."

HON. JAMES F. WILSON, of Iowa, is being strongly urged by the West for the Republican nomination of Vice President; in the meantime Colfax leads without doubt, although some pretend to think that the recent letter of Senator Wilson, of Massachusetts, has somewhat hurt his prospects. President Grant, has no opponent so far, for the nomination. He will be honored with the unanimous endorsement of the convention.

SENATOR DELEMATER explains that he is acting in what he conceives to be an honorable spirit in remaining paired off with Senator Knight, who is lying dangerously ill. We could not ask any Senator to violate the principle involved in "pairing," but do think that Senator Delemater carries the idea of honor too far. If it is Senator Knight's misfortune to be sick and unable to take his seat, the fact ends the "pairing" compact, and relieves his friend from all obligation to keep it. This Mr. D. should know; he has been already too long tied up for the welfare of the Republican party.

SOME anti-administration sheets, such as the Cincinnati *Commercial* and Chicago *Tribune*, have been heralded as leaders of sentiment in their respective districts against the President. Some one has been tickling the vanity of the "astute editor of our luminary" by classing him with those in opposition to the President, and, as usual, he blows both hot and cold. It is not known just what his sentiments are, as he gives them occasionally, "pretty hot," then next day, says he was speaking sarcastically. What a pity the President could not induce him to join the opposition ranks, and have him blow awhile for "reform," against the "Rings."

WE announced the fact a day or so ago that the nomination of Hon. Wm. Dennison, of Ohio, excited scarcely any enthusiasm, outside of that State, for which we were scolded by the Cincinnati *Commercial*, and charged with jealousy. We now find in the Washington correspondence of that journal, dated 18th inst., the following corroboration of our words. Will our cotemporary take notice?

In addition to these candidates is Dennison, of Ohio, who is rarely spoken of except by citizens of his own State. He seems to have no positive strength here.

We wonder if this correspondent was moved to utter the aforesaid entirely through "jealousy."

GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS.

A deputation of Philadelphians has visited Washington for the purpose of influencing Congress in favor of the project for a new post-office for that city. It is only a few years since the present Philadelphia post-office was erected. It is an elegant stone building, situated on Chestnut street, and running back about two hundred feet to Sansom street. It is erected on the latest patterns of architecture, and fitted with all modern improvements. But it is claimed now that this new, costly, and magnificent building is too small to accommodate the vastly growing postal business of the Quaker City.

It appears to us, that Pittsburgh has a much better case to present at Washington City in favor of new buildings. The custom office, postoffice and United States Court are all located in an old, gloomy, dilapidated and unhealthy building, which has frequently been condemned as unfit, by competent persons, including the supervising architect of the Government. The building was not designed, when erected, over twenty years ago, for its present uses, and is badly adapted to the wants of the officers.

If the public spirit of this community is not sufficiently great to induce the visit of a delegation of our citizens to Washington on this subject, in order to press these views, and the necessity for new buildings on Congressmen, then we deserve to be out-done by our more energetic and enterprising neighbors of Philadelphia and Cincinnati, who are asking for the same things that we are, with good hopes of success. In fact the appropriation to purchase the lot in the latter city has been made, but not without personal application by leading citizens. Shall we send such a delegation to Washington, or shall we, as usual with our city, permit the opportunity to slip by?

—Since the above was put in type we have received a letter from Representative Negley, in which he says:

"I find it exceedingly difficult to impress the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, with the importance of constructing Government buildings in Pittsburgh this session. I am confronted by the efforts of the citizens of Philadelphia, represented by large delegations to urge the erection of a new postoffice. The citizens of Pittsburgh give so little attention to such matters, or avail themselves so rarely of the usual influences to carry local measures, that they render it more difficult for their Representative to accomplish the desired object; but I am not without hope, however, and I shall appear before the Committee on Wednesday, and make an argument."

Without a personal effort, Pittsburgh will be again put off.

ON WHICH SIDE?

It having become known that the Committee of Ways and Means intended to so far insult the intelligence of the House of Representatives, as to report a bill continuing the duty on tea and coffee, in the face of the majority vote, instructing them to strike it off, the House yesterday, by the decided vote of 153 to 38, ordered the matter out of the hands of the committee, and adopted the resolution finally, removing all tax from these articles. The majority of the Committee of Ways and Means, thanks to Speaker Blaine, are free-trade in sentiment, and they feared that if the tax on tea and coffee were discontinued, it would prevent a reduction of the tariff on iron, steel, and coal. Every tariff member voted to repeal the duty on tea and coffee; every violent free-trader stultified himself by voting against the repeal. It now remains to be seen whether the Senate will approve the action of the House in this matter. In this connection it would be well to recall the vote of the five Pennsylvania Democratic members cast in favor of the repeal of the duty on *coal* and *salt*, and the other significant hint thrown out by the poor old *Post*, that the duty on *iron* should be *reduced*, whilst that on *tea* and *coffee* should be *retained*. It looks very much as if Democracy was about to go over bodily to free-trade, and carry with it in the new crusade against the vital interests of Pennsylvania, the only Democratic Daily of Pittsburgh. Come out old neighbor, and show your true colors on this question. Your party throughout the country has shown a willingness to bow at the feet of Mammon, and sell itself to the British free-traders, in proof of which we refer to the vote of the Democratic members, on the question of repealing the duty on coal, and we add your own argument that "the tariff on IRON should be reduced because it goes into the pockets of rich capitalists, whilst that on tea and coffee should be continued." Do you adhere to that platform, or do you repudiate it? Take which horn of the dilemma you please. If you adhere, we will denounce you as a free-trader—inimical to the interests of our State; if you repudiate it, you bolt from your party, according to the latest vote of its members in Congress. No dodging. The issue is tariff or free-trade; and thus far your record places you on the side of the latter.

GERMANS VS. DEMAGOGUES.

As an element of society there is much to admire in the Germans, and some things to condemn, if we should incline to be fastidious. We believe that as much, if not more than any other class of foreigners, they are truly loyal to Republican institutions, sincerely conscientious in the discharge of their duties as citizens, and devoted to that which they believe to be right, honest and honorable. They form an important feature of society. Under their frugality, thrift and industry the most barren wastes of our land have, as if by magic, been converted into rich agricultural fields, smiling orchards and delightful vineyards. In mercantile circles they are conspicuous. Few cities there are that boast not of the business sagacity and success of German merchants. In art, science and literature they hold high places. They are a practical people, given to thought, to study and imagination. In society they shine forth brilliantly. In religion they are zealous and devoted. Holding close communion together, they exhibit a brotherly love that is exceedingly commendable and worthy of imitation. Almost as a unit, as solid as a rock, true as the needle to the pole, they stand in defense of principle, and in antagonism to any wrong or encroachment up on the rights and privileges of the weak and oppressed. Their fidelity and patriotism to America and American institutions is none the less honest, if, in the generosity and goodness of their natures, they permit their hearts and affections to wander back to the father-land and sympathise with their fellow countrymen abroad in all their woes and afflictions, and rejoice equally with them in their joyful triumphs. Such an element of population gives tone and strength to our nation, and he is a false lover of his country who does not welcome each returning ship that brings such emigrants to our shores. They are welcome. We are rejoiced as a nation to receive them. Now, with all these good qualities to which we willingly pay tribute, there must be something at the base of German society to condemn. What that particular cause for condemnation is, is not clearly apparent. But demagogues, keen and apt to discover the weak points of classes as well as of men—certain to take advantage of any conspicuous shortcomings of the masses as well as of the individuals—invariably select the Germans to use as wedges in their attempts to accomplish any political end. We daily have exhibitions of the truth of this statement. In local instances we find the ward politician inciting German voters to oppose the temperance people, just as much as if the use of strong and intoxicating beverages was confined entirely to them, and that to prevent the evils of intemperance is to infringe upon their rights and privileges. Sober, candid reflection will convince the Teuton that he is made the instrument of designing men when they succeed in getting him to array himself against temperance. If he does like his social glass of beer, he despises in his heart the drunkard. If he sips quietly the cup of Rhine wine it does not follow that he is indifferent to the awful and terrible consequences following an idolotary to ruinous rum. Yet demagogues drag him in to the ranks of the opponents to temperance and continually shout when reform is agitated in political parties, "beware of the Germans." If an attempt be made to render the Lord's day sanctified above all others, and to enforce its respectful observance, again we hear the cry "beware of the Germans," as though they disregarded the divine institution, and only by compulsion awarded it any reverence. If in the wisdom of a political party no German finds place on the ticket put forward for the support of the people, the refrain of demagogism goes up that the Germans have been slighted, as if they held themselves aloof from ordinary citizens, and acted in concert as an organization by themselves, and were not component parts of the general people. We have noticed these things for a long time, and, view them in the most charitable light we may, they evince one of two things—either there is a weak spot in German nature, and tricksters have found it out, or, what is more reasonable, these people are regarded as ignorant and pliable by those who court most their sympathies and endeavor to arouse their opposition to men and measures. Intelligent Germans will not feel complimented by either conclusion. They, in most instances, think and act for themselves, and do not suffer themselves to be used as mere tools in the hands of blatant demagogues. Precisely as things exist at home regarding the German status in politics, so do they exist everywhere throughout this country. Eminent and cunning statesmen seek to gain their points by appealing to the prejudice of Germans. What better evidence of the truth of this do we need than that furnished in the vain attempt of lofty Senators to fix upon an administration, to which they are antagonistic, the odium of furnishing arms to France wherewith she might lay low the fatherland of the Germans? Is it supposed that those golden tongued Chrysostoms of the United States Senate are sincere in their conduct, and wish to draw a hair line of nicety in the interpretation of neutrality between a nation at peace and nations at war, for future guidance, or do they only want to excite the animosity of the German people towards President Grant so far as to enlist their opposition to his renomination? Unhesitatingly we affirm that they care in their hearts as little for the principle involved in selling damaged guns to France, as they do about the spots on the face of the sun, but they seek to play pranks on German citizens, and to place them under the banner of revolt against the Republican party. It would be unjust to censure the Germans because such movements are made by demagogues to win their influence and votes, but they are not altogether blameless. They should take high moral ground at once, and assert their independence and equality with all other citizens. They should be prompt to rebuke all insults given to their intelligence, and permit no opportunity to pass unembraced where they can check the spirit of demagogism that seeks to cater to their prejudices and win their affections. When they assert their own dignity they will lift themselves out of the very unfomfortable place which they now occupy.

NEW BOOKS.

WILFRID CUMBERMEDE, by George MacDonald, New York: Charles Scribner & Co.; Pittsburgh: R. S. Davis & Co. The appearance of a new work by MacDonald deserves to be considered as an event, in literature. Within comparatively few years this author's fame has grown until it is scarcely second to any other in the realms of fiction. His Robert Falconer will undoubtedly rank in the estimation of posterity, with The Newcomes, David Copperfield, The Mill on the Floss, and The Cloister and the Hearth; because, like each of them, it is better than any other book of its kind. We do not regard Wilfrid Cumbermede as equal to Robert Falconer, but it is as evidently the work of a true, earnest, devout man, a story teller of the first rank and an inspired poet. In depicting the formation of character and the growth of thought we do not think Mr. MacDonald has ever been surpassed, and in this book Wilfrid, Charles Osborn, Mr. Osborn and Clara are characters who live and think and develop and are sure to become the people of our memories, just as David Copperfield, and Colonel Newcome, and Uriah Heep, and Maggie Tulliver have done before them.

THE LAND OF DESOLATION, by Dr. Isaac I. Hays. New York: Harper & Brothers; Pittsburgh: Gildenfenny & Hess. An interesting and unique narrative of a journey made to Greenland in company with the famous painter Mr. William Bradford in that gentleman's steam yacht, Panther. The little company of artistic and scientific gentleman coasted along more than a thousand miles of Greenland, visited the sites of the earlier settlements of the Northmen, became acquainted with the singular people of the Danish colonies and saw a good many things which very few other Americans or Europeans have ever seen, and all of which are graphically described. An account of a visit to the Kryolite mines, whence our Pennsylvania Salt Company procures its crude material is of local interest.

THE VIRGINIANS, by Wm. M. Thackeray. The Newcomes, by Wm. M. Thackeray, with illustrations by the author. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co.; Pittsburgh: Gildenfenny & Hess. Two more volumes of the superb crown edition of the works of England's greatest satirist and novelist. Four volumes of this edition are already published and there are seven more to come. They are printed on tinted paper, contain the author's own inimitable illustrations and form one of the very best, and certainly the very cheapest, good editions to be had. No library is complete without Thackeray's works any more than it is without Shakespeare's; and no English speaking person has a right to claim to be well-read unless he has at least perused Vanity Fair and the Newcomes.

SHAKESPEARE'S KING HENRY, THE EIGHTH. Edited with notes by Wm. J. Rolfe, A. M., with engravings. New York: Harper & Bros.; Pittsburgh: Gildenfenny & Hess. Professor Rolfe has prepared several of Shakespeare's plays in this way before, for the use of students and schools, and therefore deserves the hearty thanks of the rising generation. The clear type, broad pages, and explanatory notes and illustrations are very delightful (especially as the notes are out of the way, at the back), and we recommend the adoption of these elegant text books in our higher schools.

A TREATISE ON ENGLISH PUNCTUATION by John Wilson. New York and Chicago: Woolworth, Ainsworth & Co.; Pittsburgh: R. S. Davis & Co. The first edition of this work was issued in 1826. The book before us, enlarged, improved, perfected, is the twentieth edition of one of the most valuable, standard books of reference, and one which no writer, printer, or proof-reader should be without. An appendix contains much valuable information concerning capital letters, abbreviations and proof reading.

JOHN JASPER'S SECRET, a sequel to Edwin Drood. Philadelphia: T. B. Peterson & Co.; Pittsburgh: Gildenfenny & Hess. This purports to have been written by two friends of Dickens, and they have certainly succeeded in catching his style remarkably. We regard it as quite equal to any of the later novels of the lamented Boz.

THE SYLVESTRES, by M. De Betham Edwards. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co.; Pittsburgh: R. S. Davis & Co. This author has made many friends by his former novels, Dr. Jacob and Kitty, and we hardly think he will lose any by this book which we commend as a capital novel of the modern English school; showing, to be sure, no signs of genius but plenty of the better sort of talent such as successful novelists require.

COMPENDIOUS GREEK GRAMMAR, by Alpheus Crosby. New York and Chicago: Woolworth, Ainsworth & Co.; Pittsburgh: R. S. Davis & Co. This is the forty-fourth edition of an old standard school textbook. The author has revised and improved it, and the publishers have put it in a handsomer dress. If is certainly the pleasantest *looking* Greek Grammer we ever saw.

MYSELF. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co.; Pittsburgh: J. W. Pittock & Co. A novel of New England life, better than the common run of novels and of sufficient interest and ability to repay perusal and lead us to expect something very good from the author in the future.

HOW WILL IT END? A romance by J. C. Heywood. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co.; Pittsburgh: R. S. Davis & Co. On the title page the author claims the paternity of three other books, Herodias, Antonius and Salome, and if they are no better than this, we should not advise any one to read them.

MISTRESS AND MAID by the author of John Halifax, New York: Harper & Brothers; Pittsburgh: Gildenfenny and Hess—this is a new edition of this favorite novel, bound in green cloth uniform with the editions of Reade, Thackeray, and other standard novelists.

AESTHETICS OR THE SCIENCE OF BEAUTY, by John Bascom, New York and Chicago: Woolworth, Ainsworth & Co.; Pittsburgh: R. S. Davis & Co. A series of admirable lectures by a well known Professor, a member of the faculty of Williams college.

PATTY, by Katherine S. Macquoid. New York: Harper & Brothers; Pittsburgh: Gildenfenny & Hess. This is one of the "Library of Select Novels," and is a pleasant entertaining book, much better than any that we have seen before by the same author.

READING WITHOUT TEARS by the author of "Peep of Day." Two parts in one. New York: Harper & Brothers, Pittsburgh: Gildenfenny & Hess. A good, practical, enjoyable first book for young children.

MEISTER KARL'S SKETCH BOOK, by Charles G. Leland, (Hans Breitmann). Philadelphia: T. B. Peterson & Co.; Pittsburgh: J. W. Pittock & Co. A luxurious edition of a genetial old favcrite.

MARCH MAGAZINES.

Lippincott's Magazine.—We do not know how it is with other people, but with us the last part of this excellent periodical is always the first we read. Our Monthly Gossip, as it is called, is always entertaining and delightful, nor is this month any exception. But when we say it is the best, we do not by any means intend to infer that the rest is not good; on the contrary, Whymper's Scrambles are very exhilerating, and The Strange Adventures of a Phaton are developing into a story which will only assist a good many people to the conviction they are already forming, that the author, William Black, has a very high place reserved for him in English literature. Aytoun, too, is unfolding well, and there are one or two very fair short sketches. Illustrations are becoming a more prominent feature, and in this number there are three illustrated articles. We have received this magazine from the publishers and from J. W. Pittock & Co.

The Galaxy.—A portrait of Judge J. S. Black is the frontispiece this month, and we can say that we think we have seen worse engraved portraits, but not many. But the reputation of the *Galaxy* is about as bad for portraits as it is good for literature, and the present number is a fair specimen. Anthony Trollope has two more chapters of the Eustace Diamonds, Bayard Taylor has one of his best ballad poems, The Accolade, Judge Black discusses the Erie Railroad lawsuits, Gen. Custer talks some more about his life on the plains, Crapsey gives some more graphic sketches of the Nether Side of New York, and there are, besides, the usual number of short tales and poems. We should not forget to mention the continuation of Fifteen Years a Quakeress, which attracts a good deal of attention. Eli Perkins comes up very cheerfully in the Galaxy Club Room, just as though he were unaware that it ought to be called the Galaxy Mausoleum, and he is to be interred in it among the bones of Twain and Piatt. We have received this magazine from the publishers and from J. W. Pittock & Co.

The Atlantic.—The excellence of this monthly is an ever recurring delight and surprise to us. It is as rich this month as a glass of old Burgundy, and as sparkling as Epernay. Septimus Felton progresses. The Echo Club, laughs at some forgotten writers and parodies, Barry, Cornwall, Dante, Rosetti, Whittier and Aldrich. De Mille continues his burlesque, Towle writes about the Consular Service, Parton writes of Jefferson as a Virginia Lawyer, Holmes is even better than usual at the breakfast table, and has his joke about the carricature of him which disfigured the illustrated last number of Every Saturday. Bret Harte contributes a story which has more profanity than usual, while the pathos seems to have been strained after, and Henry James has a review of Spiritualism, old and new. The poetry is as good as can be had in America; there is a ballad of King Volmer and Elsie by Whittier, and there is the Baron of Castine by Longfellow in not quite his best, but in his second best style. And if that does not make a royal feast we are unable to say what does. We have received this magazine from the publishers, and from J. W. Pittock & Co., opposite the postoffice.

The Phrenological Magazine.—This has a great deal of interesting reading matter and valuable information in it, besides all sorts of various engravings and diagrams of heads. A portrait of Fisk, late Prince of Erie, with a sketch of his character is included among the contents. We have received this magazine from the publishers.

Demorest's Magazine.—For patterns and fashions this is a standard authority, and one which the ladies seem to appreciate highly. In literature it is of the regular fashion book order, which to many is as high praise as need be. We have received this magazine from the publishers.

The Assessment of Real Estate in Pittsburgh.

[Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

I need hardly say that after denouncing the gross inequality of the system of taxation that exists in Pennsylvania, I am rejoiced to see a portion of that inequality condemned in Pittsburgh. "A little leaven leaveneth the whole mass" is the encouraging adage.

The reform is commencing at the right point, namely, at the real estate. Let it but be assessed, as the law directs, and as every Assessor is sworn to do, at its cash market value, then the community can demand that money at interest, money on hand, money loaned out not on interest, solvent debts drawing interest—all these shall be given in to the Assessor, by printed schedule and upon oath of its correctness. Then a vast amount of wealth that now escapes taxation will appear, and thus, taxation be made more equal.

Here in Monongahela City where we have two unincorporated banks, having, perhaps, from $125,000 to $150,000 of deposits, drawing interest, not three thousand dollars of money at interest, is on the Assessor's books.

If it is asked, why this evasion of the law is allowed? the answer is that our real estate, like that of Pittsburgh, is assessed at from *one-fifth* to *one-tenth* of its actual cash value, and money must be assessed at its full value. Thus the owner of money would be taxed from *five* to *ten* times as much as the owner of real estate—an iniquity so monstrous that no effort is made to have money taxed. All my means consist of real estate; when that is valued properly, then I pledge myself to see that money does not escape an assessment.

But now is heard a voice of remonstrance from the owners of real estate, justifying this low assessment of their property. They say that it is subjected to county tax, to a school tax, to city or town taxes, to a road tax, yet bank stocks, which constitute so large a portion of the wealth of the State, and especially of cities, are subject to a State tax only, for by an act of the Legislature it is declared that these "stocks shall be exempt from all other taxation under the laws of this Commonwealth."

I recognize the great justice embodied in this remonstrance. But it should demand a repeal of this most iniquitous act of the Legislature, and insist that bank stocks should pay all kinds of taxes, as money at interest does, and that, besides a proper valuation, real estate should pay a State tax, from which it is now improperly exempted.

To one like myself, who has been accustomed to an *ad valorem* system of taxation, this assumption of Legislative authority to exempt certain species of property from certain taxes, appears as extraordinary as it is grossly unjust. I have examined our State Constitution to find what provision in it granted this authority, but I find none at all. And no people under a Democratic or Republican form of government can place such a provision in their Constitution, for it does not belong to them. They cannot establish privileged classes; and exemption from equal taxation of certain property, does make the owners a privileged class.

So, an exemption of farm stock under four years of age, or the occupation of a farmer, is also unjust. All should bear an equal share, according to his wealth, of every tax levied for any and all objects.

Let this equality be established, and enforce an assessment of every species of wealth, and a valuation based on the market value of each, then, and then only, will all citizens be on an equality that will satisfy all, because it will be just to all.

L. B.

MATTERS OF MOMENT.

JOHN M. CARLETON, father of Will M. Carleton the poet (?), died last Friday. It is not certain that he died of mortification at his son's ridiculous productions, but to most persons it would seem as if such must be the case.

THE contract for twelve miles of gas pipe for St. Louis has been awarded to a Louisville firm, although Cincinnati and Pittsburgh were bidding. The Louisville bid was so low that it is thought the pipe is second-handed and has formerly been used for transmitting the *Courier-Journal* to its readers.

IT is remarkable what general admiration the new story called "Filippo the Bandit" seems to have excited; only the first chapters have as yet appeared and still they have been copied into most of the leading papers in the country. Let aspiring and yet unappreciated geniuses take heart at this, and maybe they may be similarly recognized some day.

THE Louisville *Courier-Journal* has a reputation for funnyness; but it is growing beautifully less, and will doubtless disappear some of these days like a summer cloud, or the winter of our discontent or something else. "Time was," as Friar Bacon's bronze head remarked, when people would laugh even at an advertisement in that newspaper; but now—well the degeneracy is so complete that it called the Chicago *Tribune* a Radical paper the other day, and then stopped for the laugh to come in.

WE really can't say whether Miss Anthony and Victoria Claflin-Blood-Woodhull, etc., use Bellingham's stimulating onguent or not. It is understood that they have prepared a very logical argument on the right of women to wear beards, and it is thought they intend to clutch hold of the chandelier, or the doorknob, or a spittoon or something, in the Senate chamber and hold on to it, yelling at the top of their musical vocal organs until they are permitted to read it. However, we do not pretend to vouch for this, and merely admit that it sounds probable.

CONKLING'S speech was the weapon which was destined to prick to the quick the pachydermatous conspirators. Schurz, with all his *sang froid* writhed under it, and the way in which he sprang to his feet and called the editor of the *Staat Zeitung*, the leading German paper of Illinois, a liar, showed that he was hard hit. Sumner, as usual, sat in his chair, wrapped in his almost impenetrable toga of vanity and conceit, and as usual, satisfied him self with thinking how ineffably inferior all the other Senators were to him; there is but little doubt that he is the vainest, proniest, longest-winded of mankind.

A COTEMPORARY tells of a pair of missionaries who wanted a chapel, and failing to find skilled labor, or the money to purchase it, went to work themselves and built the house, laying twenty thousand bricks and doing the carpenter work. The writer then proceeds to compare these men with "the Ritualists at home who are anxious about robes, surplices, vestments and candles," much to the disadvantage of the latter. We fail to see the logic of the comparison, but presume the writer would like our clergymen to lay brick and plane wood in addition to the joiner's work, which they are already given to.

THE English Government deserves to be changed, if in retaliation for our Alabama claims it does not hand in Mr. Moncure D. Conway, who writes for the Cincinnati *Commercial*. The harm that terrible potentate is doing is quite incalculable, the French milliards wouldn't begin to compensate for it all. He points the whole eight fingers and two thumbs of scorn at the Prince of Wales, he upholds Odger and Dilke, and Bradlaugh in a style which quite overshadows the famous efforts at upholding made by Aaron and Miriam. In fact his pen is so terrible that we might almost say he carries a gunpowder plot at one end of it and the guy at the other.

WHAT will the Germans think of the *Tribune's* statement that the Springfield muskets, altered to breach loaders in accordance with the model of 1866, though not as perfect as those of later pattern, were superior to the Prussian needle gun? What, we wish to know, will those Germans who regard the Prussian weapon as perfection think of that? and what will Frenchmen think of a statement, which, if true, would rob them of any satisfaction they might be taking in the belief that the superiority of the German fire arms over all others, was the cause of the French defeat? We suppose both of these classes of men will simply say to themselves: here is a paper which has a certain end to accomplish, for which its position is at stake, and jesuitical doctrines are fascinating under such circumstances. The *Tribune* once asked the *World* "What is the use of downright lying." It is thought the *Tribune* has found out.

RUPTURE TRUSSES.

Every one who may be afflicted with rupture of the bowels ought to wear a properly fitting truss, to secure them from the danger of strangulated rupture, that is, when the rupture comes down so that it cannot be returned. Strangulated rupture is a fearful condition, and one which need never occur if those who are ruptured were to wear a truss with sufficient power to remove the protrusion.

There are hundreds of people who have rupture who do not seem to be aware of it nor of the attendant danger which it involves.

Every case of rupture can be relieved and many of them cured by timely attention. This is the time of year when such things show themselves, owing to the relaxation of the system incident to the changes of climate. Dr. Keyser, at his office, 167 Liberty street, is supplied with trusses and has them to suit every age and condition and at all prices.

CAUTION.

The efficacy of PANCREATIC EMULSION and PANCREATINE and its preparation in the treatment of Consumption, Indigestion and Wasting Diseases, depending entirely upon their purity and strength, Messrs. Savory & Moore caution the public against inferior preparations, which are calculated to cause disappointment and to injure the reputation these medicines have acquired. Purchasers should see that each bottle has the name of Savory & Moore and their trade mark.

Sold in Pittsburgh only at

JAMES E. BURNS & CO.'S
DRUG STORE and PERFUME and PATENT MEDICINE DEPOT,
Corner of Penn and Sixth (old St. Clair) streets.

FOUR MILLIONS OF INVALIDS.

At the lowest computation there are never less than four millions invalids in the United States Of this number probably more than three-fifths have neglected the ordinary precautions necessary for the preservation of health, and are suffering the punishment due to their carelessness. If the multitudes who are now afflicted with biliousness, indigestion, rheumatism, intermittent fever, irregularities of the bowels, general debility nervous disorders, &c., had, at the very first symptoms of indisposition, invigorated, regulated and purified their systems with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, two-thirds of them would at this moment be performing the active duties of life, unannoyed by any ailment of the body or the mind.

This assertion is made advisedly. It is founded on experience, and is borne out by the testimony of a countless host of witnesses, whose attestations cover almost every variety of disease, and extend over a period of about twenty years. Of every thousand persons who take the Bitters, as a preventive of the complaints above enumerated, five-eighths escape them entirely, and of every thousand who are actually attacked, and use the great Vegetable Tonic as a remedy, three-fourths are radically cured. These are not hap-hazard assertions, but statistical facts. They are based upon the results of inquiries made by more than fifty thousand persons, in various parts of the country, and upon the letters of prominent citizens of every state, it might almost be said, of every county in the Union.

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VAN DOREN,

367 Liberty Street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

SteamEngines,

IRON AND WOOD WORKING

MACHINERY,

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Engineers' and Machinists' Tools,

STEAM FIRE ENGINES,

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☞ Manufacturers' and Mill Supplies. A constant supply on hand and furnished on short notice.

ORDERS SOLICITED.

REINHOLD SIEDLE,

Jeweler,

(SUCCESSOR TO MEYRAN & SIEDLE,)

DEALER IN

Diamonds, Fine Watches,

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SILVER AND PLATED WARE,

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AND

ENGLISH CUTLERY.

42 Fifth Avenue.

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United States

WATCHES,

In Gold and Silver Cases,

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U. S. WATCH CO. (GILES, WALES & CO.)

WATCHES

Best in the world. Ask your Jeweller to see them

For Sale by all First-class Dealers.

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WATTLES & SHEAFER'S,

JEWELERS,

101 Fifth Avenue.

A splendid assortment of SILVER WARE just received and will be sold low. Please call.

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WM. SEMPLE'S,

A COMPLETE STOCK OF

Housekeeping Dry Goods.

Sheeting Muslins, all widths.
Pillow Case and Shirting Muslins.
Tickings and Bed Checks.
Table Linens and Towelings.
Butchers' Linen, Irish Linens.

Shirt Fronts.

Plain and Plaid Jaconets.
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Striped and Figured P. K.'s.
A large stock of White Aprons, fancy trimmed new styles.
Lace and Embroidered Collars.
Hamburg Edgings and Insertings.
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HAIR PLAITS.

Chignons and Curls.
Ladies' and Gents' Underwear.
Hosiery, Gloves, Notions, &c.

AT VERY LOW PRICES

AT

WM. SEMPLE'S,

165, 167 and 169 Federal Street,

ALLEGHENY.

REMOVAL.

We are now closing out our entire stock, preparatory

COR. 4TH AVE. AND MARKET ST.

A large and attractive stock to be sold at extraordinary prices. The goods must be sold, and will be offered at Great Bargains.

MOORHOUSE

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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ARBUTHNOT, SHANNON & CO.,

HAVE REMOVED

To Their New Building,

Nos. 239 and 241

LIBERTY STREET

(Opposite Wood St.,)

AND OFFER AN

Elegant New Stock

OF

DRY GOODS,

Notions and Small Wares

AT

LOWEST EASTERN PRICES.

Buyers are Invited to Call.

C. Arbuthnot, W. T. Shannon,

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JOHN G. WORKMAN.....H. RICHARD DAVIS

WORKMAN & DAVIS,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Carriages, Buggies, Barouches,

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Those intending to purchase a vehicle for Spring and Summer Driving, can, if ordered now, have one built to suit the taste in every particular, and be completed by the opening of Spring.

All work guaranteed to be built fully up to our high standard and unequaled in durability, lightness, beauty of proportion and fine finish.

Drawings and Specifications mailed when solicited.

Sole Agents for the NEW HAVEN SARVEN PATENT WHEELS.

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New Dress Goods.

BLACK ALPACAS,

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BLACK AND COLORED DRESS SILKS.

CASSIMERES

For Men and Boys' Wear.

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A COMPLETE STOCK OF

Mourning Goods.

Black French Merinos,
Black Gros De Londres,
Black Poplins,
Black Crape Cloths.

A LARGE STOCK OF LONG AND SQUARE

BLACK THIBET SHAWLS

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Wholesale and Retail,

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WHITE GOODS.

Plain, Barred and Striped Nainsooks,
Swisses, P. K's, Tarlatans.

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EMBROIDERIES,

ALL WIDTHS.

Swiss and Victoria Lawn Embroideries,
Ruffings, Puffings and Tuckings,
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For Evening Wear.

Silk Neck Scarfs and Bows, new styles, just received.

Roman Sash Ribbons and Scarfs in new colors.

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Undergarments,

A Large Assortment at Popular Prices.

French, German and American

CORSETS,

Plain and Embroidered Wolsey and hand-made Corsets. Fine assortment of

Rich Lace Goods.

NEW STYLES GENTLEMEN'S

NECK DRESSING.

Please call and examine. Attention shown to all. Prices the very lowest.

197 and 199 Penn Ave.

WHOLESALE,

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J. SCHOONMAKER & SON

Proprietors.

Manufacturers of White Lead, Red Lead, Blue Lead, Zincs, Litharge, Putty, and all colors dry and in oil.

OFFICE AND FACTORY—450, 452, 454, 456 and 458 REBECCA STREET, Allegheny.

We call attention to the guarantee posted on our strictly Pure White Lead, and when we say purer Carbonate of Lead" we mean "Chemically Pure"—that is, free from Acetate and Hydrate and therefore is whiter and superior both in color and covering property. Guaranteed to be a Purer Carbonate of Lead and whiter than any in the market, and will forfeit the price of this package if containing the least adulteration. ja27:jy6

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SCROLL SAWS,

Making 1000 to 1200 revolutions per minute, and are guaranteed to give satisfaction. 200 OF THESE SAWS NOW IN USE. Price—No. 1 (extra heavy), $16; No. 2, $110. For sale only by

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FINANCIAL.

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Buy and sell all kinds of

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Orders executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS at the NEW YORK STOCK BOARD.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

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We offer for sale the following desirable securities:

City of Pittsburgh Water Loan and Penn Avenue Bonds,

Bearing 7 per cent. interest at par and accrued interest.

PITTSBURGH & CONNELLSVILLE SIX PER CENT. BONDS,

DUE IN 1887. First Mortgage on Turtle Creek Division, at 80 AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

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Bonds, Stocks and Mortgages.

Orders promptly executed for the purchase and sale of all Reliable Securities.

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Buy and sell all kinds of

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On Most Favorable Terms.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS

Money loaned on Government Bonds at low cost market rates.

Orders executed for the Purchase and Sale of Stocks, Bonds and Gold.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.

Finance and Trade.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, February 20, 1872.

The Third Avenue Bank, New York, has so far outlived the run upon it as to dispense with the protection of the authorities. The Receiver of the Bowling Green Savings Bank, of New York, announces that he will pay 44 cents on the dollar to depositors certain, and he hopes to pay 72 cents on the dollar. The Receiver of the Fourth National, Philadelphia, is through with the business of that Bank, and the Controller of the Currency is now paying depositors, on proof of claim, in full, by a check on the U. S. Assistant Treasurer, at the Custom-house building.

Closing quotations as received by James T. Brady & Co:

Gold	110¾	5-20 Jan. & Jy.'65	110½
U. S. 6s 1881	115¾	5-20 Jan. & Jy.'67	111¾
U. S. 5-20s '62	110¾	5-20 Jan. & Jy.'68	112¾
U. S. 5-20s '64	110¾	U. P. R. R.	
U. S. 5-20s '65	111¾	C. P. R. R.	
U. S. 10-40s	107¾	C. P. Pacifics	

NEW YORK, February 20, 1872.

Gold steady at 110¾@110¾. Loans were made at from 1 to 4 per cent. for carrying. Clearances were $40,000,000. Government dull and steady. In the stock market the Union Pacific has been the feature. The transactions were enormous, and the dealings were attended with much excitement during the morning; the balance of the speculative list was generally neglected. The contributions unimportant. In Union Pacific there was a wide difference between the regular stock and sellers options, and considerable selling orders were 10 to 1¾ per cent. below the price in regular, seller thirty 2 per cent., and seller sixty 3½ per cent. The difference between cash and regular stock in sales on the Stock Exchange was ¾ of 1 per cent., while the highest rate for borrowing stock was ¾ of 1 per cent. Later in the afternoon the excitement in Union Pacific subsided, and the balance of the list became firm, and prices advanced ¼ to 1 per cent. in miscellaneous shares. United States and American Express were weak. Money easy at @@7 per cent. State bonds firm.

Sterling exchange 109¾.

GOVERNMENTS—Coupons: 1881, 115¾; 5-20s '62, 110¾; '64, 110¾; '65, 111¾; new '65, 110¾; '67, 111¾; '68, 112; 10-40s, 110¾; currency 6s, 114¾.

STATE BONDS.—Missouris, 91; Tennessee, old, 66¾; do new, 67; Virginia, new, 54; do old, 52¾; North Carolina, old, 33; do new, 17¾.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Cumberland, 10; Telegraph, 70; Quicksilver, 35¾; Adams Express, 58; Wells-Fargo, 67¾; American Merchants Union Express, 30; United States, 26; Pacific Mail, 36; New York Central, 97¾; Scrip, 93¾; Erie, 31¾; preferred, 61; Harlem, 111½; preferred, 125; Reading, 114¾; Michigan Central, 118; Cleveland and Pittsburgh, 90¾; North-western, 75¾; do preferred, 91; Rock Island, 111¾; New Jersey Central, 103¾; Fort Wayne, 96¾; Illinois Central, 150; preferred, 86; Fort Wayne, 97¾; Terre Haute, 21; preferred, 56; Chicago & Alton, 122¾; preferred, 118; Ohio & Mississippi, 30; C. C. & I. C., 86¾; Burlington & Quincy, 127; Lake Shore, 91¾; Panama, 218; Illinois Central, 134; Union Pacific, 38; Central Pacific bonds, 103¾; Union, 91¾.

PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, February 20, 1872.

Refined very quiet and dull—no transactions reported, and the feeling was not so firm as yesterday. February quoted at 21¾@21¾; March, buyer last half, 22¾@22¾; April, buyer last half, 22¾@23. Last Philadelphia circulars, dated 17th, report 23,000 bbls crude; stock in refineries over charters. Crude continues quiet and offish; spot, 3.55¾ per bbl at Parker; seller thirty days offering at 3.60.

CRUDE OIL RECEIVED BY A. V. R. R.

Crystal O W account J Bushnell	530
Keystone O W, account Jos Bushnell	160
Eagle O W, account T P Miller	414
Liberty O W account H S Duncan	148
Standard O W, account W Stewart	160
Fairview O W, account J Bushnell	452
Sterling O W, account J K Barbour	160
Fairview O W, account Fisher Bro	414
Woodside O W, account I Hackett	452
Aladdin O W, account T P Miller	883
Total	2,944

OILS SHIPPED EAST PER A. V. R. R. & W. P. R. R. February 19.

P. Weisenberg & Co., 204 bbls ref. oil to Warden, F & Co., Phila.

Livingston Bros, 417 bbls refined oil to Warden, Frew & Co., Phila.

Fawcett, L & S, 300 bbls ref oil to Logan, Bro & Co., Phila.

J. A. McKee & Son, 130 bbls ref. oil to Logan, Bro. & Co., Phila.

Wm. McAvoy & Co. 408 bbls refined oil to Logan, Bro & Co., Philadelphia.

D Bly & Co. 210 bbls refined oil to Logan, Bro & Co., Phila.

Livingston Bros, 8 bbls ref oil to Logan, Bros & Co. Philadelphia.

John Spear & Co., 481 bbls refined oil to Warden, F. & Co., Philadelphia.

Leo Oppenheim 60 bbls ref oil to Miles H Parson, N. Y.

Total 2,317 bbls.

Wool Markets.

NEW YORK.—There is a little more inquiry from manufacturers to-day, owing to the fact that some of them have run their stock pretty close and are beginning to need fresh supplies. The current prices stagger them, however, and the transactions have not been liberal for their account. Many talk seriously of closing their mills altogether, while all seem to think it advisable to curtail the production until goods are forced up or wool brought down. In the meantime dealers are operating pretty freely, and prices continue about the same as previously reported. We note sales of 350 bales super at 60 cents ranging from 75c to 87½c; 5,000 lbs California pulled at 65c; 25,000 lbs Ohio and Michigan at 80c; 12,000 lbs tub at 90@95c; 125 bales Cape in part at 45c; 25 bales Mestiza at 38c; 20,000 lbs foreign unwashed at 35@c; 100 bales Cape at 40@47½c; 10,000 lbs medium unwashed at 60c, and 26 bags black pulled on private terms.

PHILADELPHIA.—There is less doing, but prices have an upward tendency; 170,000 lbs. sold in lots, including Ohio, Pennsylvania and West Virginia Picklock, 80@85c; X and XX, 78@80c; medium and coarse, 80c; unwashed coarse and medium, 55@56c; unwashed fine, 50c; washed combing and delaine, medium and coarse, 85c; do. do. do. very coarse, 82@85c; unwashed do. do. medium, 83@87c; do. do. do. coarse, 60@65c. Indiana, Illinoise, Wisconsin, Michigan and Western—Washed, fine, 75c; washed medium and coarse, 78c; unwashed do do. 67c; unwashed fine, 50c; unwashed dark and inferior, 50c; choice tub washed, 90c; good tub washed, 77½@82c.

Iron Markets.

PHILADELPHIA.—E. Samuels, reports as follows: Prices have again advanced throughout the entire list of raw and old irons. Although there have been no large sales of pig iron at quoted prices, still holders are firm at the advanced figures. Old rails are scarce and in good demand at $36, currency, for shipments nearly due. In the rough scrap the market is absolutely bare; sales of several hundred tons of extra quality can the spot were made during the week at $47, currency, each, and several lots to arrive are held firmly at that figure.

Below are the closing prices of the past week:

American No. 1. Foundry Pig	$40 00@41 00
" No. 2.	39 00@40 00
" No. 3. Forge Pig	37 00@37 50
" No. 4. White & Mottled	35 00@36 00
Scotch Pig, (cargo lots)	37 50@39 00
Old Rails, DBs for shipment (To 50c per ton less)	45 00@46 00
Old Rails, DBs, on spot and for arrival, gold, (To 50c per ton less)	45 00@46 00
No. 1, Wrought Scrap, (ex ship.) currency	46 00@47 00
No. 1. Wrought Scrap, (for shipment here)	45 00@46 00
American Refined Bar (mill price)	87 50@90 00
" Common Bar, (mill price)	80 00@82 50
" Rails, at mill	75 00@77 00
English Rails, (ex ship N. Y.) gold	68 00@70 00

PITTSBURGH MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, February 20, 1872.

APPLE BUTTER—Common to fair 50@55 cts per gallon, prime to choice, 60@65.

ASHES—Very firm and stocks are light, and prices are strong, though not outwardly higher. Common Soda Ash, 4¾; refined, 5; Nitrate Soda, 5¾; Pots, 10; Pearls, 11.

APPLES—Steady with regular sales at $3@4 per bbl for common to fair and $4.50@5.00 for prime to choice.

BUTTER—There is rather more inquiry for strictly prime butter and we advance our quotations to 27@28 for choice roll in small packages. Common and medium butter is in good supply and dull, but of choice the supply is scarcely equal to the demand.

BEANS—The stock is comparatively light and the market is firmer but prices are unchanged; $2@2.25 per bushel, for common to prime navy.

BROOM CORN—The demand continues light and the inquiry is mainly for small lots; we quote nominally at 6@9 cts per lb.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Scarce and in demand—quoted at 4@4¼ cts per lb.

COUNTRY LARD—Sales at 8@8¾ cts.

CRANBERRIES—Sales at $1.25@1.50 per bbl, the outside quotation for Sackett's.

CONCENTRATED LYE—$6 per case.

CANDLES—Mould, 11½; dipped, 10½.

CHEESE—Prime to choice Goshen, 17@18; Factory, 15@16; Dairy, 14@14½. Market firm.

CARBON OIL—Quoted at 23@25c for car load and 26@3 cts additional for small lots.

DRIED FRUIT—Peaches, 10@10½ for halves; 8@8½ for sliced; 7@7½ for quarters and 5@6 for peeled. Blackberries, 13@15 cts. Pitted cherries, 25@30 cts; unpitted, 8@10. Apples, 6½@7½c for common to fair and 8@8½c for prime to choice.

EGGS—The market is almost bare and there is considerable inquiry which we readily at 30 perhaps 32 cts. However, these quotations will not hold longer than a few days. This time last week, there were offering freely at 25, and dull at that.

FLOUR—Continues very firm and prices are still tending upward. We advance spring wheat flour 10@15 cts per bbl, as follows; $7.50@7.75 for fair to good and $7.90@8 for choice; red winter wheat, $7.50@7.75 for fair to good and $8 for choice, Rye Flour, $5.50.

GRAIN—The arrivals of Wheat continue moderate, and with a steady milling demand, prices are fully sustained; $1.55@1.60 for fair to prime red, and 3@5 cts more for white, according to quality, but generally reported a little slow, and with increased receipts, stocks are accumulating; We reduce our quotations to 49@50 cts, by the car load, for mixed to prime white. However, dealers generally regard them as being safe to hold, and, in consequence, there is no disposition manifested to press sales or make concessions. Shelled Corn is in fair demand but unchanged; good mixed, 58 cts, on track, and prime yellow, 59@60—sales of 10,000 bushels at 58@59 cts for delivery, on private terms. Ear Corn may be quoted at 60 cts in bulk, and 62 bagged. Rye is in demand and may be quoted at 90c@$1—we are cognizant of the outside figure being bid for a round lot. There is some little inquiry for Barley, but the brewers and maltsters are pretty well stocked, and, if so, the inquiry will be light during the balance of the season; we continue to quote at 75@80 for spring, and 85@90 for fall.

GROCERIES—The Coffee market is devoid of any new features not already noted. Sugars, quiet and unchanged. There is some excitement in Molasses, under the influence of the advance in New Orleans, and we advance our quotations 2@3 cts per gallon. Syrups are also strong. In Canned Goods Molasses, all well known brands are higher, and the stock in first hands are very much reduced, while second hands are largely sold, having purchased largely prior to the advance.

SUGARS—Refined—Standard Hards, 13¾; A, 13¾; B, 13¾; Ex. C, 13¾; C, 13¾; Yellows, 13¾; Porto Rico Sugars—Choice, 11; Prime, 10¾; Good, 10. Demarara, 11¾@12. New Orleans—fair, fair good, 10¾; prime, 11; choice, 11¾.

COFFEE—Fancy Rio 26; Prime, 25; Good, 24; Fair, 23@23½; Java, 28@30. Laguayra, 25@26. Mocha, 45. Roasted Coffee, pure, 28. Lower grades, 25@26.

SYRUPS—Havemyer & Elder's, 65. White Honey, 65. Silver Coverings, 60. Durant's, 65. Sugar Drips, 55; Brune's, 65; other grades, 48 @60. New Orleans Molasses, prime to choice new crop, 63@65.

TOBACCO—Leaf—Sales of 200 cases at 8@12½ cts for common to fair and 13@15 cts for prime to choice. Manufactured—Sales of 100 boxes at 40@45 cts for common to fair and 50@60 cts for prime to choice.

WHISKEY—Sales of 200 bbls at 93c for bonded and $1.01 for free.

WOOL—Unwashed Combing, 30@32c; unwashed clothing, 28@30c; tub washed, 40@45c; fine delaine, 45@50c; coarse, 40@45c; fine unwashed, 30@35c; coarse, 28@30c; tub washed, 45@50c; fine, 40@45c; coarse, 35@40c.

Receipts Pig Metal, Ore and Blooms.

CLEVELAND & PITTSBURGH R. R.

	cars.		cars.
Graff, B & Co, ore	1	Bryan & C, ore	3
Logan & B, m	1	M'Knight, P & Co, m	3
Graff, B. & Co., m	2	Shoenberger & Co, m	10
Coleman, R & Co, or	3	Wilson, G & Co., o	1
Total	7		20

PITTSBURGH, F. W. & C. R. R.

J Wood & Co, metal	4	Chess, S & Co., m	1
Lindsay, McC & Co	1	Graff, B & Co, metal	1
Lewis, O & P, metal	1	Dickson, M & Co., m	6
Spang, C & Co. met	1	Rees G & Co, metal	7
Spang, C & Co. met	7	Zug & Co, metal	7
J Painter & Son, m	6		
Total			42

PITTSBURGH CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS R. R.

J W Porter, ore	1	Hallman & H, metal	1
J W. Porter metal	5	Nimick & Co. metal	3
Total			9

ALLEGHENY VALLEY R. R.

Lindsay & McC met.	1	Byers, McC & Co. m	1
Total			2

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

Dilworth, P & Co, m	8	Hallman & H, metal	2
L Reamer, m	1	Graff, B & Co, metal	1
J A Caughey metal	5	J Moorhead, metal	1
Coleman R. & Co, m	4	J Wood Sons & Co m	1
J W Porter, metal	2		
Total			31

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign Markets.

LONDON, February 20, 5 p. m.—Consols, 92¾; 5-20s of '62, 91¾; do '65, 92¾; do '67, 92¾; 10-40s, 88¾.

FRANKFORT, February 20.—5-20s of '62, 95¾.

PARIS, February 20.—Rentes 86f 47c.

LIVERPOOL, February 20.—Cotton steady; middling upland 11¾; Orleans, 11¾; wheat 11s 9@12s. Flour 26@27. Corn 29s 6d.

ANTWERP, February 20.—Petroleum 44¾f.

New York.

NEW YORK, February 20.—Cotton more active and prices lower; sales of middling uplands 23¾c. Flour unchanged; superfine western and State $6.10@6.25; common to fair extra $6.75@7.00; good to choice $7.05@7.60; white wheat western extra $7.60@7.85. Rye flour and corn meal unchanged and dull. Wheat active; No. 2 spring Chicago $1.50@1.56¾; No. 2 Milwaukee spring $1.60@1.61; No. 1 spring at $1.64; winter red western $1.68. Rye dull; western 93@96c. Barley dull; western 90c. Malt quiet. Corn less active and lower; new western mixed afloat at 71¾@72c. Oats lower; western 51¾@54c; western and Ohio 52@56c. Eggs in good demand at 32@33c. Hops unchanged. Coffee dull and nominal. Sugar quiet; fair to good refining 9@9¼c; Cuba 9¾@9¾c. Molasses unchanged. Rice quiet. Petroleum 15¾c; refined 23c. Turpentine firm at 37@38c. Pork dull and heavy; new mess $14.00@14.12½; old $13.37; prime $12.00; new prime mess $14.00. Beef unchanged. Dressed hogs heavy at $5.87. Lard more active; No. 1 to prime steam 9¾@9¾c; kettle 9¾c. Butter quiet at 11@22c. Cheese quiet and steady.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, February 20.—Flour moderately active and shade higher; the stocks are light; sales at $6.12½@6.75. Wheat steady; No 2 spring $1.26; No 3 $1.19@1.19¾; rejected $1.06@1.08; seller March $1.20¾. No. 2 do $1.27@1.29. Corn firm at 40¾c; car 40c; seller March 40¾c. Oats quiet and higher; No 2 32¾@32¾c; seller March 33¾c. Rye quiet and unchanged; No 2 in car lots 73¾@74c; while 74c was bid for round lots of regular; seller March 75c. Barley active and advancing; No 2 fall strictly fresh 61c; regular 59¾c; seller March 61c. Pork: mess in fair demand and market firm; seller March $13.75@13.80. Lard steady and higher at $8.87½@8.90; seller March $8.95. Green and Bulk Meats steadier but unchanged in prices. Hogs active and advanced; extreme range $4.25@5.00, with bulk of sales at $4.40@4.60; dressed slightly advanced, $5.00@ 5.10 being the figures ruling at the close.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 17.—Tobacco active, sales 207 hhds; common to good logs $6.00@7.50; low to fair leaf $7.75@12.50. Bagging very firm and quiet; heavy hemp and flax 14@16c. Cotton quiet; middling 22¾c. Flour active and higher; sales 1,000 bbls; family $6.50@7.00; supply; extra family $6.75. Wheat steady; red and white $1.60@1.65. Corn, demand good; choice shelled 50c. Oats firm at 50c. Rye firm at 90c. Provisions active and prices well maintained. Mess pork held at $15.50 in round lots. Bacon dull; shoulders 5½c; sides 6½c; clear rib 7¾c; clear sc packed. Bulk meats strong; shoulders 5½c; sides clear rib 6¼c; clear 7c packed. Hams firm; sugar cured 12½c; plain 11½c packed. Lard in good demand. Whisky dull at 89c.

Live Stock.

BUFFALO, February 20.—Cattle: receipts 344 cars, making the supply since Friday 2,486, or 146 cars against 165 cars last week; the market, though firm, was very quiet, buyers and sellers being wide apart; few sales and mostly common lots; the transactions made were as follows: 71 Ohio steers, 1,050 to 1,341 lbs, $4.85@5.25; 40 Ohio bulls, 1,115 lbs, $3.25; 18 Michigan steers, 1,174 lbs, $4.75. Sheep: receipts 2,946 head, making the total since Friday 6,968 head; the supply for the opening of the market is thus far light; sales 186 Michigan, 88 lbs, $7.40. Hogs: receipts since Friday 13,572 head; market quiet; sales 311 head at $4.45@4.87½, the latter for prime.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, February 20.—Cotton drooping; middling 23¾c. Flour advanced as regards family to $7.35@7.50. Wheat steady; red $1.65 @1.80. Corn firm at 47c. Oats steady. Barley steady. Groceries steady. Eggs declined to 30c. Provisions firm at $13.25. Lard firm at 9@9½c. Bulk meats firm at 6@6¾@6¾c; sales of 100,000 lbs shoulders at 5c for seller March. Bacon declined, offering shoulders at 6¼c; sides 7¾@7¾; sales of 100 hhds sides clear rib at 7¾c for seller April. Hogs firm at $4.60 @5.00; receipts 2,000. Whisky steady at 86c.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, February 20.—Corn quiet and lower at 70@73c. Pork scarce and firmer; mess $16.75@17. Bacon easier at 6¾@8¾c for sides. Lard quiet; tierce 9¾@10c; keg 10¾@ 11c. Whisky dull at 90@91. Cotton active; sales 18,000 bales, the largest day's this season; good ordinary 21¾c; low middling 21¾c; middlings 23¾c; receipts 10,359; exports to Havre 1,343; to Boston 1,348; stock 228,729.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, February 20.—The market is rather quiet, but prices keep advancing; Pequot A brown sheetings are up to 15¾c; do B 40 inch Atlantic D fine 13c; do D 12¾c; do V shirting 12¾c; Augusta 7-8 do have been advanced from 11c to 12c. The wool market continues excited.

Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, February 20.—Flour firm with an upward tendency. Wheat steady; No 1 red winter $1.58. No 2 held at $1.56. Corn quiet; spot 55c; low 55c. Oats steady at 43c; offered at 42c at the close. Petroleum; refined advanced; 21@21½c in car lots; crude higher and held at 4.75@4.80.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, February 20.—Flour dull and declined 2c; amber Michigan at $5.50; No 2 red $1.49¾c; No 3 do $1.42. Corn dull and a shade lower; low mixed 46¾@46¾c. Oats quiet; No 1 42¾c; Michigan 41c; rejected 37c. Clover seed steady; $5.65. Hogs firm at $5.20.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, February 20.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady; No. 1 $1.58; No. 2 $1.26. Oats firm; No. 2 33¾c. Corn dull at 40¾c. Rye active and advanced; No. 1 73c. Barley advanced; No. 2 fall 61c. Hogs scarce and firm at $4.30@4.40. Moss pork firm; $12.25.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, February 20.—Flour firm; superfine $5.25@5.75. Wheat steady; red $1.58 @1.62; amber $1.64@1.65. Corn dull; yellow Western 69@70c. Oats: 39@45c. Whisky dull at 93c. Mess pork $14.50@14.62. Lard 9¾@9¾c.

Cotton Markets.

MEMPHIS, February 20.—Cotton: full prices asked but no demand at 22¾@22¾c.

NASHVILLE, February 20.—Cotton dull but unchanged; low middling 21¾c.

Detroit.

DETROIT, February 20.—Wheat steady; extra $1.43; amber $1.49. Corn quiet and unchanged. Oats do. Clover seed firm at $5.60.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD COMPANY, February 20.—1 car lime, Thomas P Henderson; 1 car hay, Slack & Shuster; 2 bbls hub oil, do South, Potts P Mill; 1 do do, Hill & Patterson; 2 do do, R P Burgess; 40 cases tobacco, 50 kegs oat meal and 1 pkg, Allen Kirkpatrick & Co; 2 s cases, Poland & P; 50 bbls onions, J A Graff & Co; 32 doz pails, 15 doz tubs, Luebbe & Bro; 10 kgs oat meal, Rinehart & S; 8 bbls do, John A Renshaw; 76 sks oats, Wm Welsh & Co; 11 kgs washers, Lewis, O & P; 1 car pig iron, Nimick & Co; 50 bbls fish, S H Baird; 20 do do, Johnston & Colvin; 10 do do, M W Rankin & Bro; lot ale bbls, Spencer, McKay & Co; 1 bx old clothing, M Anderson; 5 bbls oil, Geo Patrinde; 1 car rye, W J Meek; 7 casks dustings, 1 car tow, Pitts Paper Mfg Co; 5 lounge frames, W H McLean; 10 bbls lub oil, B L Fahnestock; 13 bdls rockers, F Eichenlaub; 5 hf bbls butter, 1 bbl d apples, O Barnett; lot old scrap iron, James O'Grady; 7 shellers, Scobla, Reed & Smith; 24 bbls apples, 4 kegs lard, 2 bbls peaches, Voigt, Mahood & Co; 9 bbls rags, 4 bbls tallow, McCullough & S; 4 bxs w slats, T C Topper; 3 bbls grease, S H Floyd; 15 bbls apples, H J McCracken & Bro; 30 hf bbls do, Watt, Lang & Co.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD, February 20.—100 bbls flour, S Lindsay, Jr & Co; 5 bbls d fruit, W H Graff & Co; 1 bbl pelts, 25 bbls 12 roll sheather, Jno Callery & Co; 1 coil twine, Freeman & Berger; 1 bdl bags, Keil & Ritchart; 212 sks oats and rye, Wm Welsh & Co; 1 car hay, Allen Elliott & Co; 1 do do, 217 sks barley, McHenry & Hood; 1 car oats, 3 bbls d apples, 3 kegs lard, 2 cans do, 1 bx tallow, 1 od with & D, four bxs, A J Hagen; 400 sks flour, Seghmyer & Voscamp; 1 car hay, H J McCracken & Bro; 1 do do, O H Allerton; 205 rib sides, 270 clear do, W B Hays & Son; 1 car oats, S B Floyd & Co; 155 sks do, Scott & Gisal; 1 car shipstuff, Schenkel & Hyle; 100 sks corn meal, W F Fahrney; 182 bags oats, Bricker & Co; 1 car oats, W J Meek; 2 do do, John Earns; 1 do do, Robb & Co; 1 car corn, McHane & Avery; 8 bdls carpets, Voigt, Mahood & Co; 50 sewing machines, Wm Sumner.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD, February 20,—1 case mdse, J Caldwell; 4 pkgs liquor, W B Hilderbrant; 1 hide, Seibert Berg; 1 car lime, T F Henderson; 1 pkg butter, 1 do eggs, 1 do beans, Sas Montooth; 17 sks rags, McCullough, S & Co; 1 pkg butter, Jas O'Brien; 3 pkgs do, 1 do eggs, J J Schaffer; 1 bbl butter, J D Strouse; 2 do do, 1 do eggs, Thos Creed; 3 bx cheese, Schmucker & Co; 3 cars railroad iron, Cleveland, Mt Vernon & D R R; 1 pkg butter, 1 do poultry, H Gerwir & Co; 1 do butter, A Blanchard; 6 sacks shoes, A Hippie; 9 organs, Mellor & H; 71 bxs yeast, Dilworth Bros; 16 pkgs cheese, John Daub; 3 pkgs do, Luebbe Bros; 80 hides, W Pascoe & Son; 2 bbls butter, Knox & Orr, 1 do do, Paul & Gibson; 1 bbl eggs, 1 bx butter, W Patterson; 88 sks wheat, J S Liggitt & Co.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY, February 20.—108 bbls D Wallace; 1 car s iron, Maloney & L; 1 do hams, 50 tcs lard, E H Myers & Co; 1 car oats, W J Meek; 10 pkgs butter, W H Graff; 40 bxs h nails, Lassan, G & Co; 8 pkgs butter, J A Graff; 5 bbls alcohol, B L Fahnestock & Co; 8 do do, M Sachs; 1 car hay, Allen Elliott & Co; 1 do do, M Sachs; 1 car hay, Schenkel & H; 1 do corn, S B Floyd & Co; 1 do hay, J A Bell; 5 bbls flour, Atwell & Lee; 16 bxs soap, J W Field; 1 do do to E Lanfear; 1 bbl eggs, Houck, J & Co; lot spokes, etc, Hare Bro; 1 do do, McWhinney & Co; 7 doz brooms, J W Gray; 1 car lumber, Bissell & Co; 1 do do, McQowan & D; 150 bbls flour, Jenkins Bro; 1 car staves, J P Wood; 406 bxs starch, 1 car feed, P Duff & Son; 87 bdls bellows, J Hardman.

ALLEGHENY STATION, February 20.—2 cars staves, Ryala & R; 2 do do, C Albricht; 2 cars lumber, J R Ingham; 1 do shingles, J B Ingham; 5 cars staves, H Gordier; 200 sks flour, Spear & Glean; 1 car lumber, A Patterson; 1 do corn, 1 do shipstuff, Clark, Wilson & Co; 100 bbls flour, R Knox & Son; 1 car corn, I Hippley; 8 bbls syrup, J McClurg & Co.

River Intelligence.

The river was about stationary last evening with 5 feet 6 inches in the channel. The weather yesterday was mild and pleasant—thawed considerably during the afternoon. Several tugs are still engaged in breaking up the ice in the Monongahela, and it was expected that that river would be open up as far as Elizabeth by to-day. There is no prospect of a break in the Allegheny.

The Kate Putnam arrived from Rochester yesterday afternoon—the first passenger and freight steamer that has reached this port since the opening of the Ohio river. She is from New Orleans and her cargo consists mainly of sugar and molasses.

Capt. C. L. Brennan, of the Juniata was to have left for Cincinnati yesterday afternoon. He expects to leave Cincinnati on Friday with the Juniata for this port.

Capt. Geo. W. Needi, who has just returned from the wreck of the Belle Vernon, thinks that if the Licking river does not rise soon that she can be raised. Her cargo consisted of whisky, lard, pork, and such articles as will not be much injured by water.

Capt. John A. Williams announces the new steamer Exporter for New Orleans. With favorable weather she will soon be completed.

Capt. Crawford B. Coulson expects to launch the hull for new boat within the next few days, he also expects to have her completed and ready for business in about four weeks. She will be similar to the Far West in many respects.

Mr. A. J. McConnell, the well-known steamboat clerk, but who has got into the patent right business, was to leave for St. Louis yesterday. Mr. McConnell has purchased the right of the State of Missouri for a patent bedstead spring, and we hope he will meet with success in introducing it into that State. It is said to be a very valuable invention.

Com. W. J. Kountz, with a part of his family, left for Cairo yesterday.

The Arlington, for Cincinnati, Wild Duck, for St. Louis, and Messenger for Nashville, will depart within the next few days.

The main question here just now is, who got the Missouri river freight contract?

—The Paducah *Kentuckian* says: Yesterday morning ten cents per bar was offered to unload the steamer Bismarck or her cargo of railroad iron. One darky wanted fifteen cents and when he could not get it was very indignant, and was very severe in his denunciations of those who went to work at the price offered. He said: "just look at dem thieving niggers carrying dat iron for ten cents; every one ob dem was prowling round de town last night robin hen roosts and smoke houses. No wonder so many ob dem niggers are sent to de penitentiary. If I jes had my way, I'd send ebery one dare dat carries iron fur ten cents a bar."

—The Henry C. Yeager, bound to New Orleans, didn't go to the Memphis wharf, where she would have to pay a round sum for little accommodation. Capt. Van Hook sent the yawl in to transact the small amount of business he had for that place; but thinking it possible that a warfare would be demanded for the yawl, he furnished Captain Bill Mumbower with funds before sending him on shore. Luckily, the wharfmaster was absent and the yawl paid no warfage.

—The Pink Varble has been conditionally sold to parties in Memphis for $6,000. The Evansville *Journal* says "it is possible, however, that parties solicitous for the interests of the estate of Capt. Porter, the late owner, may thwart this sensible method of doing business. The Pink Varble's cargo was discharged yesterday, and makes a formidable display on the wharf."

—The Cincinnati *Gazette* says: It is generally supposed that the Ohio river is now open and well mixed. On receipt of 25c. a sealed ticket is drawn without choice and sent by mail to the address. The ticket bearing a number will be delivered to the ticket-holder on payment of $1. Prizes are immediately sent to any address by express or return mail.

You will know what your prize is before you pay for it. Any prize exchanged for another of the same value. No blanks. Our patrons can depend upon fair dealing.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS—"Fair dealing can be relied upon."—N. Y. Herald. "An honest and genuine distribution."—World, Sept. 9. "Not one of the humbugs of the day."—Sunday Mercury, July 7. "They give general satisfaction."—Staats-Zeitung, Aug. 5.

REFERENCES.—By kind permission we refer to the following: Franklin S. Lane, Louisville, three $15,000. Miss Hattie Barker, Charleston, S. C., three $15,000. Miss Hattie Barker, Charleston, S. C., Mrs. Louisa T. Blake, St. Paul, Piano, $700. Samuel V. Raymond, Boston $5,000. Eugene P. Brackett, Pittsburgh, $5,000. Walter Mack, $5,000. Miss Nellie Brock, New Orleans, $5,000. Emory L. Platt, Columbus, Ohio, $7,000.

One-e-sh gift in every package of 200 tickets *guaranteed*. Six tickets for 1.00, 13 for 2.00 25 for 3.00, 50 for 5.00, 220 for $15.

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FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD.

A medicine that cures is a real public blessing. AYER'S SARSAPARILLA, which is the most effective cure of a series of blood diseases, which are always afflicting and destroying the vital properties the blood, purges out the lurking humors in the system, which else undermine health and breed troublesome disorders. Eruptions of the skin are the appearance on the surface of humors that should be expelled from the blood. Internal derangements are the determination of these same humors to some internal organ. Of every action the derange and whose substance they disease and destroy. AYER'S SARSAPARILLA expels these humors from the blood. When they are gone, the disorders they produce disappear, such as *Ulcerations of the Throat, Kidneys, Lungs, Eruptions and Eruptive Diseases of the Skin, St. Anthony's Fire, Sores or Scrofulous Tumors, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ringworm, Pain in the Bones, Womb and Head, Female Weakness, Sterility, Leucorrhœa arising from internal ulceration and ulcerous Womb, Dyspepsia, Emaciation, and General Debility.* With their departure health retur

DAILY GAZETTE.

NEW YORK.

Quarantine Abuses.

The Custom House Culprits—Grand Jury Indictments.

NEW YORK, February 20, 1872.

CUSTOM HOUSE CULPRITS.

United States Attorney Davis has not yet taken any action upon the orders of the Attorney General to prosecute the Custom House officials who were guilty of bribery, but states that at the next term of court he will take steps to have the culprits indicted.

QUARANTINE ABUSES.

A Legislative Committee is now engaged in investigating the quarantine abuses, and into the workings of the Emigration Bureau at Castle Garden. Prominent merchants and shippers are to testify. Solon Humphrey, of the Chamber of Commerce, yesterday testified as to the exorbitant charges of the Health Officer of the port.

Mr. White testified to having arranged to send Quarantine cargoes to Dr. Carnochan's stores by paying him twenty-five per cent.

Other parties offered to do lighterage for one-third less than we did, but we could not do it any cheaper on account of the heavy bonus we paid to Dr. Carnochan for the business. By using our tugs, vessels were released quicker from Quarantine. He considered the arrangement he made with Dr. Carnochan as the biggest fraud he ever struck.

E. Hendrickson, merchant, testified that the lighterage charges on Havana vessels at Quarantine at this port were one-third of the vessels' expenses.

H. G. Quinan, treasurer of the Atlantic Steamship Company, testified that passengers by their vessels who were brought up by the doctor's boat from Quarantine paid from one to seven dollars for the privilege. The company did not complain, as passengers had to pay. The Health Officer had arbitrary power, detaining vessels as long as he saw fit. One more year like the last at Quarantine would nearly ruin the commerce of New York.

Charles H. Marshall, a well known merchant, testified to abuses at Quarantine. In one instance one of his vessels was detained, and the doctor charged six thousand dollars, which he refused to pay, and Governor Hoffman had the bill reduced to $900.

INDICTMENTS.

The Grand Jury of the United States Circuit Court indicted Charles Callender for making a false certificate as Bank Examiner of the affairs of the Ocean Bank in consideration of a bribe; James A. Hamus and Eugene J. Jackson, for aiding Paymaster Hodge in an embezzlement, and John W. Norton, for converting moneys of the United States to his own use.

FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD.

SPRING CHICKENS.

Very early spring chickens are generally dear, but pay well for the raising. A writer in the *Country Gentleman* asserts that they are much easier brought through the cold weather of the latter part of February and the following month than most people suppose. The writer then proceeds to give his mode of rearing, as follows: The way to do it is to have the hens all comfortably lodged in a warm roost by the first of January. Have some nice snug, warmly situated nests in a place near the roost for the hens to lay in, and contrive that they can go to and from their going into the hen-house, and if they have been well fed they will be laying when the new year begins, and if Brahma blood is in them (half will do; they will sit by the end of the month) after hatching, put them in coops which can be closed and made dark by fastening up a front board—then in bad weather the chickens can be fed by letting down the board, and be shut up as soon as they have eaten, which will cause the hen to sit still and nurse them till they are fed again; have no bottoms to the coops and move every day, putting dry fine straw or any kind of litter under the coop when the ground is wet, but in moderate weather or whenever dry let them be on the sod. Keep the hen confined till the chickens are a month old, unless unusually mild, and let these coops be on a slope facing the south, and away from the haunts of the old fowls. There are many days in February when the chickens will run around the coop picking blades of grass, &c., enjoying the sunshine, which puts them in strong health, and close confinement in cold spells, during snow storms, which, with these coops, do not hurt them at all; and there will be no drooping and no crying, as there invariably is when little chickens are raised in glass hot houses or in any kind of houses or barns; for in any of these places they miss the fresh ground to be daily moved on, and the fresh air and sunshine which give them an appetite out of doors, however spacious the apartment may be. I have had to dig the snow away from the coops several times in one season, and brush places for them to be placed on, which is quickly done by having a spare coop, and going from one to the other with a basket; and by 10 or 11 o'clock the whole of the broods from 30 to 40 coops would be seen as brisk bees, a dozen or more at each coop, and racing to meet the feeder.

RAG CARPETS.

Making rag carpets seems to be quite an important branch of industry among economical farmers' wives and daughters, and a few suggestions in regard to their manufacture may not come amiss. An Ohio lady gives the following, which may be useful to farmers' wives. She says:

Put none but strong rags in, for it does not pay, and the economy in a rag carpet is not in the first cost, but because it will outlast any you can buy. It is not at all necessary to cut or tear the rags off at each end of the piece, but turn the corners, rounding them off neatly, or it will make the carpet rough. When I have finished one piece and commenced another, I sew the ends together, and they are all ready to wind up, so they are sewed up as fast as they are cut. I think it is very discouraging to have ten or twenty pounds of rags all in one mass, they are almost sure to be, to be sewed. The cotton rags I sew and reel into skeins before dyeing; the woolen ones I dye in the piece. I prefer prepared wrap, and always try to get some I cannot break.

A very pretty stripe for carpets is made by taking two contrasting or some bright color and white, (we have crimson and white,) cutting the rags in pieces five inches long and sewing the colors alternately. Get the weaver to be a little careful in weaving it and make into clouds or steeples. I like clouds the best. It is very pretty when just woven in as it comes. I have one stripe and I tied the skeins of white rags with new unbleached factory for two or three inches, with intervals of six or seven inches, then dye it dark blue.

THE WHEAT CROP.

Frederick Watts, Commissioner of Agriculture, in a recent letter, says:

"The experience of many years has led me to the conclusion that the deterioration of the wheat crops is mainly attributable to the improper and untimely use of barnyard manure. In our practice the clover sod is turned down and planted with corn. The ground is again ploughed in the spring, and sowed with oats, and upon the stubble of this crop all the manure of the barnyard is put; then ploughed again, and sowed with wheat, thus delicate plant is thus subjected to the rankness and grossness of barnyard food, with all its germs of flies, worms, lice and bugs—seemingly a sufficient cause of the unsuccessful growth of a grain so pure and delicate as wheat. Corn is the hog of plants, and will devour food of any quality, and thrive upon it. Here, then upon the sod to be plowed for corn is the place for the barnyard manure. Bury it deep, and when the corn is cut off, break the stubble even with the ground during the winter. In the spring harrow the ground well, sow your oats upon it, and roll it. You will thus keep your manure where you put it, and not subject the oat crop to being thrown down by it. When this crop is removed bring your manure to the surface by deep ploughing and thorough tillage. The barnyard manure, having thus received proper preparation, is a fit food for the wheat plant. Experience has taught me this lesson. On my farm in Pennsylvania I never fail to raise a satisfactory crop of wheat, and I have known no such thing as midge, Hessian fly, or army worm."

PROTECTING ROOFS FROM FIRE.

The *Fireman's Journal* says: "A wash composed of lime, salt and fine sand, or wood ashes, put on in the ordinary way of white-wash, is said to render shingles fifty-fold more safe against taking fire from falling cinders, or otherwise, in case of fire in the vicinity. It pays the expense a hundred-fold in the preserving influence against the effect of the weather. The older and more weather-beaten the shingles, the more benefit derived. Such shingles are generally more or less warped, rough and cracked.

LE ROI CAROTTE.

Sardou's New Play.

[Paris (Jan. 17,) Cor. London Telegraph.]

For weeks past the papers have been preparing the Parisians for a new play, in which the product of M. Sardou's dramatic skill should be joined to the music of Offenbach, while both words and melody should be aided by such splendor of spectacle as even Parisians had never seen. At last the play is on the stage of the Gaite Theatre. The name of the piece is "Le Roi Carotte." Such was the rush to see the play that 100 francs, I am told, were asked for a box on the first night of the representation. Yesterday morning, although it was the second day, 20f were asked for an orchestra stall. Last night, however, the theatre was not inconveniently crowded. The night must have been curious to a French playgoer. In the first place the play is political. King Carotte is King Mob—uncouth, unkempt, unwashed, ugly, ignorant, brutal, sensual, cruel, cunning and cowardly. He is King Commune. He is King St. Antoine and Belleville. His victory is the triumph of all that is vilest and worst, not only in human nature, but in Parisian nature. The flight of the Prince whom he dethrones denotes the fickleness of courtiers—their eagerness to fun away when they see a royal house falling, lest they themselves should be crushed—their degrading readiness to kiss the feet of the most debased being who happens to be seated on a throne, and is able to give away posts in the army, places in the church, silver stars and bits of colored riband. King Carotte is the golden calf of French idolatry; rather, he is a brutal idiot in the shape of a vegetable, and the people place him on a high pedestal, dance round him and worship him without knowing why. King Carotte is put forward as the hideous incarnation of the Democracy which has beheaded one King of France and sent two other Kings and an Emperor into exile His reign is a Saturnalia, in which the brutal idiot drags down to the mire of sensuality and frivolity the nobles of France. At last his idiocy becomes intolerable even to the companions of his infamy, and they drive him away, when the rightful King, Prince Fridolin, comes back to the land of his ancestors. That Prince will be claimed by the Legitimists, the Orleanists and the Bonapartists—for he represents culture, good breeding, the courtly grace which comes from ancestry and the capacity for rule which is denoted by trust in trained Ministers. The play opens with a gay scene, in which Prince Fridolin is seen forgetting the dignity, the duties and perils of his station, and giving himself up to the passions for frivolity. The statues of his ancestors, clad in complete armor, become quickened with life, point towards duty and beckon with their swords along the way of valor; but the Prince laughs at the message from the dead. Next we find him pictured in the midst of his courtiers, who, clad in brilliant attire, are bowing to the Prince and to each other with ludicrous gravity. Suddenly, the way to the palace is filled with the sound of marching vegetables, large as men, and armed with wooden spikes. They are led by a carrot, with a face that bears some likeness to a human visage. It is King Carotte and his crew. The hideous and animated vegetable moves towards the gay throng of courtiers, who have been drugged with a liquor that makes them see only the lines of beauty in his face and form. The fine ladies and gentlemen crowd round him, laugh at his stupid jokes, praise the grace of his horrible countenance, mimic his savage gestures, and kiss his grimy hands. He lifts his hat, which resembles the top of a carrot in form and hue, and is crowned by the green foliage of that vegetabe. The face is red; the nose sticks out with hideously plebian ugliness; the hair is red, and shoots forth in thousands stiff ends. Yet the amazed Prince Fridolin finds the horrible being flattered by the Princess to whom he had given his heart. He calls upon his soldiers to drive away King Carotte; they will not obey. They could easily put to flight the vegetables armed with wooden spikes; but they hesitate, waver, and then fraternize with the troops of the Mob King. Here we have the story of the Communist rising of Montmartre on the morning of the Commune. The courtiers turn upon their Prince, insult him, menace him, force him to fly for his life. He flees, accompanied only by a magician page, the heroine of the story, and an old Minister, who says hard things against Democracy. On coming to a wayside inn, they find the host a hot partisan of Carotte, who has been proclaimed King that very day. When they ask him why he does not like Prince Fridolin, and why he is so enthusiastic about the new monarch, his reply is first a vacant stare, then an idiotic exclamation, and finally, a business like question whether they would like to have "du fromage." "Voila le jugement des masses," exclaims the old Minister. Next follows a picture of the anarchy, the frivolity and ruin which the reign of King Carotte brings to the army. We meet a party of soldiers so effeminate that they all carry muffs, and they are led by a General who holds up an umbrella to protect his complexion from the menacing rays of the Harmattan, who delicate that he falls into an arm-chair and faints. And still more ludicrous is the mischief which King Carotte has done to the Court. The red idiot rushes about a gilded saloon, clutching a pot of jam, and is chased by ladies of the Court, who beg for a share of the spoil, but the King is too greedy and throws himself back in the arm chair to enjoy his feast. Soldiers come in with the report that they have defeated the enemy. In a fit of caprice he commands them to arrest their own officers. The officers exclaim that they have acted by order of the Cabinet. He roars out that they must arrest the Ministry. They fall down at his feet to implore mercy, and instantly the regal baby changes its mind, and they dethrone King Carotte, welcome back the rightful King, and, of course, are happy ever afterwards. Such is the career of Democracy as traced by the hand of the playwright.

MELANGE.

POOR Dan Rice, after all his ups and downs has had another down, his personal property in Erie county is advertised for sale by the sheriff.

BED bugs are called Norfolk Howards in England, because a gentleman named Bugg has petitioned Parliament to change his name to Norfolk Howard.

THE City Messenger of Salem, Mass., has held office for fifty-two years, during which time the unfortunate man has never missed one session of the Council.

CHARLES KINGSLEY is the latest of the English correspondents for American journals. A paper with the characteristic title of *Out West*, to be published at Colorado Springs, the centre of another Colonization enterprise, announces Mr. Kingsley as regulary engaged for its service.

THE new Carrolton Hotel, Baltimore, is nearly completed. Alterations of the plans have swelled its cost to $426,007. To meet the additional figures the stockholders will increase their subscriptions fifty per cent. Robert H. Coleman, of New York, has taken a ten years lease at $41,000 per annum

A COMPANY in Chicago propose to erect a fruit and vegetable drying house at Champaign, providing a company can be formed with a cash capital of $12,500, the Chicago men furnishing $12 500 more. This establishment will be run by steam, having a capacity of drying 500 bushels of apples or vegetables per day.

MAGGIE DESMOND died of starvation in a Bleeker street garret in New York, last week. Her husband, George Beckett, a brother of Harry Beckett, now traveling with Lydia Thompson, deserted her, and she obtained a divorce from him. She was an English burlesque actress of some fame, but after her husband's desertion took to a fast life.

THE evident tendency of the Mississippi River to cut through the peninsula opposite Vicksburg, and thus remove its channel to a distance of several miles from that city, has caused the drawing up and circulation of a memorial for signatures at Vicksburg and Jackson, to be forwarded to Congress, calling the attention of that body to the imperiled condition of the city, and soliciting Congressional aid.

AN extraordinary confession is made by Hugh Mitchell, who testified that Wm. C. Kuenzler was seen on the night of the Panormo murder near the spot where the horrible outrage was soon afterwards committed. Mitchell now publishes a card in which he declares his testimony to be entirely false, and that the whole story was "conceived and made by himself without cause or provocation."

THE west pier of the Intercolonial Railroad bridge across the Tantamara river, at Sackville, was started one foot by the ice on Saturday morning, and it is feared that it will be destroyed. The bridge is of iron, and cost $70,000. Trains do not run further than Sackville at present, A ferry boat connecting with the St. John and Bangor Railroad was considerably damaged in collision with a ship in the harbor.

HOME NEWS.

Contract Awarded.—The Water Committee of Allegheny held a meeting last night at which the bids for building the new engines and boilers at the Water Works were opened, and the contract awarded to A. Hartupee & Co., of Pittsburgh, for $82,000.62. The work will be commenced immediately.

McIlwaine's Stock Sale.

The following stocks were sold last evening, by A. McIlwaine, Auctioneer, at his stock sales rooms, 196 Smithfield street.

City Bank	$53 50
Allegheny Gas Company	35 25
" "	35 00
Ewalt Street Bridge	40 00
Pittsburgh Forge and Iron Company	106 75

Was the Verdict Just?

We unhesitatingly answer—That it was decidedly just. The jury was composed of gentlemen of undoubted integrity, who, after hearing all the testimony on both sides decided that the New Under Feed Wilson Sewing Machine is undoubtedly the best in the market for all kinds of family sewing, and nevertheless is sold complete for the reasonable sum of $45.00, and warranted for five years. Sold on the lease plan. See it operate before purchasing elsewhere, and we know you will agree with all we have said.

SMITH & FORRESTER,
2 14 Sixth street.

To the Friends of Temperance.

You are earnestly requested to attend a mass temperance meeting to be held in the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association on Thursday the 22nd inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. The object of this meeting is to form a County Christian Temperance Alliance. This invitation is given to all without reference to sex. Let us come together and unite our prayers and efforts in this work. Our battle for the banisment of the intoxicating cup from our midst.

T. H. RABE,
ROBT. CARR,
R. C. MILLER,
Temperance Committee Y. M. C. A.

New Goods at Semple's.

Our first importation of white goods, such as Striped Piques, Figured Piques, Colored Piques, White and Colored Yosemite Stripes, Plain Nainsooks, Striped Nainsooks, Checked Nainsooks, Oriental Stripes and Checks, Victoria Lawns, Soft Finish Cambrics, Swisses, Table Linens, Irish Linens, &c., &c., ordered and manufactured in Europe expressly for our sales, and bearing our own trade mark, the Flag and the Telegraph, will be on exhibition on Wednesday or Thursday, and the stock kept full throughout the season, at

WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169, Federal Street, Allegheny.

Charged With Dealing in Counterfeit Money.

Yesterday, information was made before United States Commissioner McCandless, against Fred. Younger, charging him with dealing in counterfeit money. The prosecutor was Jacob Steiner, who alleges that he gave Younger a small piece of jewelry to sell for a few days. The money was in five dollar bills, and when Steiner went to get it back, according to his story Younger gave him a $20 bill on the Fourth National Bank of Philadelphia, which proved to be a counterfeit, and refused afterward to take it back. Younger is a saloon keeper in the Southside. He was arrested and promptly gave bail for trial.

Let Us Reason Together.

A venerable Grecian philosopher, having heard that a crow would live for two centuries, bought one on purpose to test the bird's longevity for himself, and were to take his stand on one of our main thoroughfares for a short time, he would at least half believe that many of our city and suburban residents are disposed to intimate the old Grecian, not in terms "few and far between" the age of their carriages. For the number of weather-worn, dilapidated and antiquated carriages that can be seen daily, is more than "few nor far between." This is an evil, a serious evil, and one which Messrs. Workman & Davis, of Nos. 107 and 111 Penn street, have every facility for remedying. So call at their warerooms before the opening of spring, and order yourself a new carriage to suit your taste in every particular. They can do it. They will give you value received for every dollar you invest with them. No. 107, 109 and 171 Penn street.

Dirty Streets.

We confess to a sense of shame and mortification at the condition of some of our principal streets yesterday. We suppose all were dirty and sloppy, but Smithfield and Liberty, from the Monongahela House to the Union Depot, were disgracefully muddy—the crossings almost impassable, and complaints and cursings were heard on all sides. The sidewalks were about as bad as the street, but no such excuse can be no excuse for such a condition of our chief thoroughfares. There was once an ordinance which, if we are not mistaken, required the owners and tenants of property to clean the sidewalks, and the cartways also to the middle of the street. Why are the people not trained to the observance of this whole-some law? There is no encouragement for individuals to clean up, for both sides of them the law is not enforced, as single fronts made clean in the morning would gather dirt from the dirty adjoining fronts. We hope the new Mayor will take the matter in hand and try decency for one year at least, and see how it works.

Temperance Reform.

One of the best suggestions we have heard on this subject is, that there be a provision in the present law, or in any one that may be enacted to take its place, that every retail vender of alcoholic vinous or malt liquor shall be required, under severe penalties, to receive pay for the liquor drank in his saloon, from the person that drinks it, and from no other person, and the person that drinks at other than his own proper cost, shall be subject to a like severe penalty. Under the present law drinking by compulsion or upon invitation of another, as there would be no courtesy in asking a man to take a drink, if he had to pay for it, he must also pay for it, the pretext of hospitality or civility would be removed, and in this way a large part of the incidental drunkenness would be avoided. The *fashion* of invitation to drink would pass away, and men would only go to a drinking saloon when they loved drink, and were willing to pay for their own debasement and degradation. Let our law-makers at Harrisburg think of this while passing a license law.

Women Not to be Tried With.

Since the Johnson-Vankirk breach of promise case became public, it is wonderful how courageous the fair sex are become. It is evident that the ladies of New York State have heard of the late trial, as the latest from there shows that they not only go for money, but they rely on their muscle at times to get satisfaction, as the following will show:

A few nights ago a Miss Amelia Purvis, of Mount Vernon, New York, was awakened from sleep, and beheld two men crawling into her room. One crept under the bed and the other began to inspect the room. Slipping out of bed she seized a bottle of bay rum and broke it over the head of the latter, who leaped from the window and escaped. Then pointing a tin trumpet at the man under the bed, she ordered him to "scramble out." He did so at once, looking like a huge disguise, so that he was recognized as one Wilson, a discarded lover. The affair was concluded the next day, when Miss Purvis, meeting Wilson in the street, cowhided him soundly and made him beg her pardon.

Taxes.

It is quite notorious that our taxes are very high and also that they are unequal.

Among the remedies for both complaints, one that is worthy of serious consideration, is to enact a law fixing a maximum per centage of tax, say, of twelve mills on the valuation, and provide that all taxes for State, county and city purposes shall, together, not exceed the per centare named. The assessors would under such a law be forced to increase the valuation so that the legal aggregate per centage would give the necessary revenue for all purposes. If the assessor should value a lot at $1,000 which the owner would not sell for less than $10,000, the property owner would not be raised and so his assessments would have to be reconsidered and the valuation increased to an amount sufficient. Whether in bank and if these wants are so large that the legal rate of tax when levied on the full value of the taxable property fell short of the necessity, the legal limit or maximum, would have to be raised but the effect of such a system would be much more uniform valuations throughout the county and would also have a restraining effect on all disbursing officers. We commend the subject to those who are engaged in the consideration of the subject of unequal valuations and unequal taxation.

The Latest New Departure.

Mr. George W. Stoeckel, for some thirteen years past a resident of this city, is about to return to his first love, Reading, Pa., where he will engage in the wholesale and retail drug business. His departure will cause much regret in this city among his friends, and their names are legion, who have learned to respect him highly for his many social and clever qualities of character. He is one of the most thoroughly educated and accomplished pharmaceutists of the State, having had an experience of nearly a quarter of a century in the business in all its departments, with such famous houses as Fisher, Heebner, Tuck's Sons & Co. and B. L. Fashnestock & Co. He invented the celebrated Stoeckel graduated bottle and was thus inducted into the glass business, combining it with the drug trade. Mr. S. is a thorough Republican, and his valuable services will be much missed by the party in Allegheny county, although he will make a good missionary to go among the stiff Democrats of old Berks county. He headed the last week he was voted for City Auditor on the Republican ticket, receiving 1,976 votes, or just five too few to give him victory. This is a fine compliment paid Mr. Stoeckel in a city that gives four or five hundred Democratic majority, and we should not wonder but high honors await him at the hands of his many friends at his new home. We wish him that success which his business enterprise and ability merit.

The Lecture Last Night.

Library Hall was well filled last night with a fine audience assembled to hear Petroleum V. Nasby discourse on the "Mission of Skineogh." In the development of his theme the speaker introduced Mr. Skineogh as a young Comanche brave, who left his own land on a missionary tour to the pale faces of whose wonderful virtues he had heard so much, and from whom he expected to learn the ways of wisdom and, purify, that he might return home, he could explain to his own people and urge them to wait therein. Skineogh came full of enthusiastic hopes, but his brief experiences among his pale brethren, were sufficient in a short sojourn to calm his missionary spirit, and quench his zeal in the search for knowledge. In detailing Skineogh's observations on the manners and customs of the people the lecturer dwelt, with a keen, incisive sarcasm upon the shams of our land—shams in business, shams in social life, shams in politics, shams in religion—all touched up in a fresh and original style, and with a vigor and hearty earnestness, that made the relation of the Comanche's experiences exceedingly refreshing and interesting. The lecture abounded in keen hits and passages of genuine humor that frequently elicited expressions of applause. Petroleum has a very pleasant manner of speech which made his remarks all the more attractive. For his real literary merit and humor of a higher order, united with a vein of sarcastic philosophy, the lecture takes a high rank—was really one of the best that has been delivered here during the present season.

Wendell Phillips is next on the list, being announced for the 5th of March. His subject has not yet been made public.

DARING ROBBERY.

Semple's Store Burglarized—The Watchman Garrotted—The Safe Blown Open—About $2,000 Taken.

Last night about eleven o'clock, Captain Wilson, of the Allegheny night police, was aroused by the entrance of a man who gave every evidence of having passed through a terrible fright, and who stated that the store of Mr Wm. Semple, on Federal street, near the Park had been entered by burglars.

The Captain with a posse of police went with the informant, who proved to be the night watchman of the building, to the store, when they found his story with respect to the robbery corroborated by the condition of the safe, which had been

BLOWN ALMOST TO FRAGMENTS.

In explanation of the affair, the watchman said that between eight and nine o'clock in the evening he was called to the front door on Federal street by hearing some one rap. Upon responding to this summons and inquiring "What's there," he received the reply, "Dave." He supposed it to be David B. Semple, the oldest son of the proprietor of the store, and so opened the door to let him in. As he unlocked it, and drew back the latch, the door was suddenly pushed open, when a man presented a

REVOLVER AT HIS HEAD

and commanded him to make no outcry on penalty of instant death. While thus silenced another man gagged him with a handkerchief and the two then threw him on the floor, tied his hands and dragged him further to one side where they covered him with some goods, in order to render it impossible for him to make an outcry.

The fellows then proceeded to work upon the safe with a "jimmy." The safe was located in the centre of the store some distance from the front door. Finding the work with

THE "JIMMY" TOO SLOW,

they used a sharp-pointed steel pick, which they had brought with them, and after making several holes on every side of the safe, filled them with powder and thus blowed it open, making a perfect wreck of it. The burglars then collected the money in the safe, from $1,500 to $2,000, with which they disappeared.

The watchman, after great trouble, succeeded in getting clear of his wrappings, and immediately started for the Mayor's office to secure the police.

This is the story he told, and by this time Chief Clark had been summoned, who thought it well to lock him up for further information.

THE BURGLARS

made good their escape, but left behind them the pick "jimmy," and revolver as corroboration of the watchman's story. The appearance of the safe shows that the robbers were experts in their craft, and not only understood perfectly their work, but had plenty of time to do it. Although the safe is blown to fragments it is singular that the regular paroul on duty on that beat failed to hear the sound of the explosion, although he was in the vicinity of the square all evening. The watchmen of the store was so excited that he seemed unable to tell the story in minute details, although he said the men were not masked, and that he

COULD RECOGNIZE THEM AGAIN.

The police, however, could obtain no clue. The money taken consisted of the amount received during the sales after the close of banking hours.

It was said that the watchman disobeyed orders in opening the door, as his instructions were never to open the door to any one who was once closed, even to the proprietor himself.

The whole matter, however, will be more fully investigated to-day when perhaps some new facts will be elicited.

OFF TO MARYLAND.

Broken Vows Again—A Colored Damsel Seeks Legal Redress for Lacerated Feelings—She Takes a Trip from Harrisburg and Finds Her Affianced Missing—The Lover Hies to Maryland.

Once more the reportorial pencil must be sharpened for the record, as the reportorial mind sadly dwells upon another instance of masculine perfidy and feminine sorrow, which was yesterday brought to light. *He* was a youth of some twenty summers, light-hearted and festive, the admired of the dark-hued softer sex and the envy of his less favored rivals—his colleagues and assistants around the table of one of our principal hotels. He came from foreign parts, from Harrisburg, as *she* dwelt. *She* was the belle of one of the social circle, the admired of many admirers, among which happy class he at one time was good or ill fortune to be numbered. It behooveth us not now to follow that meandering course in which it is said true love runs; neither is it well to dwell with minute detail upon the painful circumstances which led to a parting when he left the capital and sought a home here in this city.

Fortune favored him, and serene peace and happiness seemed to cheer his way—until last night, when a letter came to Johnson School, Seventeenth ward, R. H. Kelley Principal, will commemorate the birth-day of Washington in their large and beautiful hall. Fourteenth street, on this and to-morrow evenings. To-night will be devoted to the primary rooms, and to-morrow the grammar and medium rooms. The exercises will consist of declamations, dialogues, gymnastics, &c. Tickets good for either night. A rich treat is in store for all those who attend. The last year hundreds were turned away, unable to gain even standing room.

POLICE NOTES.

Brief Mention of Criminalities.

The Mayor yesterday morning had twenty-one applications for judicial clemency.

The Mayor was visited yesterday forenoon by John Burke, who made an information, charging Robert Morgan with larceny. It is alleged that the two were stopping at a boarding house located at No. 7 Penn street, and that some time during the night Morgan extracted from the pockets of deponent eighty dollars in money. Morgan was arrested, and, after a hearing, committed to jail for trial.

A hearing is to be had before the Mayor in the *Dispatch* this morning at ten o'clock.

In the suit of J. E. Smith vs. Mollie McKee, who is charged with keeping a bawdy house on Hazel street, the case has been withdrawn.

John Newman yesterday made information before the Mayor charging Charlotte Hall with gan with aggravated assault and battery, but subsequently, after the arrest of the woman, the suit was withdrawn.

Mrs. D. A. Price and Mary Fisk, who were before the Mayor yesterday morning for disorderly conduct, were again arrested on like charges last night.

Joseph Stewart, the colored porter of the Anderson House, last night became involved in a quarrel with a French boy named John Dougherty. The affair resulted in the knocking down of the boy and the kicking out of a number of his teeth by Dougherty. Officer Michael Mulvany arrested Dougherty, and a charge of aggravated assault and battery will probably be preferred against him this morning.

A man named Joseph Smith was last night found at the south end of the Monongahela bridge, freighted with a superabundance of bad whisky, and having in his possession more money than he was competent to take care of. It seems that two men had discovered these facts before Smith left the Pittsburgh side of the river, and followed him in his lonely wanderings, with what intent the reader is left to judge. Officers Semmel and Hays making a note of the facts already recorded, opined that the best thing that could be done for the men would be to separate them-self and his money in safe keeping until the effect of recent imbibings had sufficiently worked off to permit the man who owned the loose change to estimate at a correct figure its true value, and to act accordingly. This conclusion arrived at, Smith was taken into custody, his money was placed in the hands of Justice Barker, and himself was brought over to the Central Station House. The man and his property will be restored to each other to-day.

Out of eighteen occupants of the Central Station-house at four o'clock yesterday afternoon, twelve were sufficiently sober to be accorded hearings before the Mayor. They were all very common cases, only two of them being committed for the Work-house. Thomas Swayne received a ticket of admission to that institution good for thirty days, and Thomas Wray was awarded a permit to stay for a term of ten days' less duration than the required sum would not.

Before Mayor Callow last evening appeared John Johnson, who made certain allegations against his wife, which allegations implied that the latter person had been acting in a manner far from being orderly. The Mayor considered that the nature and aggravation of the offense charged warranted him in imposing a fine of fifty dollars and costs, which, since the prosecuting husband were rightfully claimed the financial management of his household affairs, that person promptly handed over, with the best grace possible under the circumstances.

THE COURTS.

Yesterday's Proceedings.

COMMON PLEAS—JUDGES STEBBETT AND COLLIER.

R. D. Clark & Co. vs. Graham & Allen. The plaintiffs in this case sold a "flat" load of coal to defendants and delivered it at a landing on the Allegheny river. While there the flat was sunk, and defendants declined to pay for the coal or for raising the flat. Verdict for plaintiffs for $227.70.

Bridget Slattery against Sebastian Bope. This is an action for slander. The defendant is charged with circulating a slanderous report that the plaintiff, Mrs. Slattery, kept a disorderly house and was guilty of other immoral practices reflecting upon her character for chastity. On trial.

Trial List for To-day.

132. Smith vs. Gray.
94. Bigham et. al. vs. Heath et. al.
97. Morris vs. Lowe.
95. Corbett vs. Powers.

DISTRICT COURT—JUDGE KIRKPATRICK.

The testimony in the case of Henry Minehart vs. Samuel Filgart was concluded, and the court will charge the jury this morning.

The first case taken up was that of Geo. W. Cole vs. Three Rivers steamer Co. Replevin. This is an action on a "running account" for material used in finishing the boat and completing the outfit. Verdict for plaintiff for $6,124.83.

Thomas Kirk against Manus McLaughlin. Action to recover for whisky sold to defendant. On trial.

A jury was called to assess damages in the case of John H. McCloy's assignee, against John W. Carothers, in an action for trover and conversion. McCloy who is a bankrupt brought suit against Carothers for trover and conversion for seizing a part of his (McCloy's) property and disposing of it. Carothers allowed judgment to be entered against him by default, and the jury was then called to assess the damages. The found in favor of the plaintiff for $5,440.16.

Trial List for To-day.

193. John L. L. Knox vs. Cormick Logue et al.
199. M. Campbell et ux. vs. Henry Weaver et al.
2. A. Young vs. Thos. Tschudy.
190. P. Weisenbaugh vs. Andrew Fuchs.
10. German Security Bank vs. E. W. McGinniss.
15. Jas. Rees vs. Joseph Tomlinson & Sons.
28. Alexander Jones vs. Thomas Sinclair.
7. Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company vs. Allegheny Valley Railroad Company.
3. Joseph Ross vs. Wm. Espy.

Public Entertainments.

NEW OPERA HOUSE.—A very good house was in attendance at the New Opera House last evening. Mr. Owens retains his popularity with our theatre going public, and we anticipate for him a very successful season. This evening Mr. Owens will appear in his great character of "John Unit" in Mrs. Bateman's comedy of "Self."

FIFTH AVENUE OPERA HOUSE.—The play of Mr. Petrie—"Pedestin" draws fair audiences, notwithstanding the counter attractions. We hope to see a full house to-night.

BREVITIES.

ICE will be plenty next season.

THE one horse cars are successes.

WHEELING had Moulton last night.

MISS HINDMAN is at the State Capital.

NO TIDINGS as yet of the Clark jewels.

MRS. MOULTON'S jewelry cost her $38,000 in gold.

LOOK out for a freshet in our rivers by the middle of March.

MOULTON and troupe are to give us another concert in April.

THE pavements and streets were never filthier than now.

JOHNSON pays his twenty-five hundred dollars next Tuesday.

Another breach of promise case came to the surface yesterday.

EX-MAYOR BRUSH is able to be about again, after several days' illness.

THE liverman in counsel have resolved to raise the price of carriage hire.

PONTIUS PILATE was the name given by a prisoner at the tombs last night.

COMMODORE KOUNTZ left the city yesterday, with his family, for a visit to New Orleans.

$10 COUNTERFEITS on the National Bank of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., are in circulation in this city.

THE Sanitary Committee of Allegheny Councils will meet for organization to-morrow night.

THE cancer curing mountain tea frauds are now pretty well exposed. They should be making shoes in the penitentiary.

MISS MATILDA HINDMAN is at Harrisburg urging our Representatives to recognize the rights of women, when enacting laws.

THE Rev. Dr. Hitchcock, of the Fourteenth street (New York) Presbyterian Church, has been called to the American Chapel in Paris.

WILL Mayor Blackmore enforce the ordinance and have our pavements cleaned, and thereby receive the thanks of all pedestrians

IT costs now about one hundred dollars for carriages for anything like a funeral. What the new fee bill will add to this, no one knows as yet.

MORE than three thousand persons were deterred from Catholicism to what they call the Orthodox Church in Russia during the year 1870.

REV. JOSEPH R. KERR, of the Third U. P. Church, Allegheny city, is about to accept a call from the Sixteenth and Master street U. P. Church, Philadelphia.

MASONIC RECORD was before United States Commissioner Gamble, yesterday, for retailing liquor without paying the special tax. He gave bail in $1000 for trial.

In view of the insecurity of our thoroughfares at night it is evident that we need "social revolution." But what thing is to bring about such a revolution? Obviously, the revolver.

OUR City Aldermen complain that the vigilance of Mayor Blackmore's policemen "drags" almost all the police business to the Mayor's office, and consequently *they* get but little to do in that line.

A VERY wakeful gentlemen who has long resided in the Sixteenth Ward, near the arsenal, asserts that there are but two hours of actual quiet in the night, and that they are not to be relied upon, owning to the possibility of brawls.

CHIEF CLARK, of Allegheny, yesterday interfered with the operations of a sneak thief, whom he detected stealing from the hall-way of a dwelling in the Second ward. The fellow was sent to the Workhouse by Mayor Callow for sixty days.

A TAXIDERMIST in Carmine street displays in his window a charming group of a Mexican wild cat in the coils of a boa constrictor. The shriek of the cat is so artistically represented that all the dogs of the locality crowd up to the place to see what the matter is.

THE women of Australia don't care particularly about suffrage, but they want collegiate degrees, and have accordingly petitioned Colonial Parliament at Victoria to compel the University to grant them diplomas. It's the bachelor degree they most desiderate.

A MEETING of the stone masons of Pittsburgh and vicinity was held last evening, at No. 182 Smithfield street, for the purpose of organizing a Union, but the attendance was small, and no definite measures were adopted. An adjourned meeting will be held at the same place next Tuesday evening.

THE lady just chosen city physician in Springfield, Massachusetts, has gone vigorously to work vaccinating all the children in the public schools who can not produce certificates that they have undergone that operation already. Cannot our Board of Health find two or three women to do likewise?

THE small safe for the Central Station house ordered by the Police Committee at their last meeting was purchased and placed in position under the Captain's desk, yesterday afternoon. "Now Captain Cupples will *feel safe*." (Mayor Blackmore is responsible for the italics.—Ed. Gazette. It is a specimen of the manner in which he pun-lishes inquisitive reporters.) The safe is one of Burke & Barnes' manufacture, and cost $70, we are informed.

THE Washington Johnson School, Seventeenth ward, R. H. Kelley Principal, will commemorate the birth-day of Washington in their large and beautiful hall. Fourteenth street, on this and to-morrow evenings. To-night will be devoted to the primary rooms, and to-morrow the grammar and medium rooms. The exercises will consist of declamations, dialogues, gymnastics, &c. Tickets good for either night. A rich treat is in store for all those who attend. The last year hundreds were turned away, unable to gain even standing room.

RAILROAD NEWS.

Allegheny Valley Railroad—Annual Meeting of the Stockholders—Election of Directors—President's Report not Ready.

Yesterday morning the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Allegheny Valley railroad was held at the office corner of Pike and Eleventh streets, President Phillips stated that he had been unable to complete his annual report in time for the meeting and requested that the Board of Directors call a special meeting within a few weeks when it would be ready. The matter was referred to the Directors as desired.

The annual election for Directors was then entered into, and the following gentlemen were chosen as the Board for 1872: Messrs. Wm. Phillips, J. P. Lyon, Wm. M. Lyon, W. K. Nimick, B. F. Jones, Felix R. Brunot, Jas. Park, Jr.

Mr. Thompson Bell offered a resolution instructing